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Maine Legislature Asked To Pass 'Baby Hatch Act'; Milk Board Reappointed

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 24, 1940

In New England: Edison Stock Change Approved

The Maine Legislature was asked today to adopt a "Baby Hatch Act" restricting political activities of State employees as the Senate turned its evidence in a $34,000 motor vehicle department scandal over to two district attorneys and the police. [Details: Page 9.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall ignored recent criticism of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board by consumer and farmer groups and reappointed the three members of the Board until June 30, 1941. [Details: Page 9.]

The Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission approved a change in par value of stock of the Boston Edison Company from $100 to $25 a share, provided the aggregate par value is not increased. [Details: Financial Page.]

Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard, back from his second voyage in the wake of Columbus, announced he had definitely located the spot on San Salvador where Columbus first landed in the New World. [Details: Page 11.]

The New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children, opening at Harvard, heard a prediction that New Englanders of tomorrow would find abundant work in a revived textile industry utilizing synthetic fibers such as nylon and rayon. [Details: Page 9.]

Army Plans to Mine New York Harbor

NEW YORK (AP)—The Army plans to mine the approaches to New York Harbor as soon as present practice maneuvers are completed, officers of the 52nd Coast Artillery said today. Areas to be mined are around Sandy Hook. Shipping will be warned in advance. Mines will be controlled electrically from shore points.

War Summary: Mass Trials Loom in France

France—on the doorstep of mass trials for the first time since the French Revolution—disclosed the arrest of Former Premier Edouard Daladier. He and a number of Cabinet colleagues are to be tried by the Pétain Government for "responsibility" for the war. [Details: Page 4.]

Germany's reply to Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax's speech of July 22 rejecting Herr Hitler's "peace" offer was an outburst of caustic criticism of Britain from the German press, echoed in a similar vein by the Italian press. [Details: Page 4.]

Sinkings claimed by Germany included a whole convoy of five merchantmen, a submarine, two patrol boats, and a minesweeper, all effected by air attacks.

Italy claimed to have sunk an Australian destroyer and a submarine of unstated nationality.

Air raids continued, with Germany raiding various railroad points in England, as well as the shipping, and British airmen attacking military targets at Bremen, Paderborn, and points in the Ruhr. Effective raids also were reported by the South African Air Force against points in Ethiopia.

British sources estimated their more-than-doubled aircraft production and American deliveries have come close to 1,800 planes a month. They placed Nazi losses as high as 4,000-5,000 planes since the war began. [Details: Page 5.]

A secret debate on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's foreign policy was opened in the House of Lords.

The Belgian Government, with the exception of the Ministers of Colonies and Health, is believed to be in a part of France not occupied by the Germans, Richard A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons.

In the Netherlands 55,000 unemployed have been placed in reconstruction work in German-occupied Netherlands, Major Breunese, leader of the Dutch Restoration Service, reported.

Hungary—as a preliminary to the meeting of Rumanian and Bulgarian Cabinet Ministers with German officials—opened a renewed press campaign for territorial concessions from Rumania. [Details: Page 5.]

In Spain, appointment of Gen. Eugenio Espinosa de los Monteros as Ambassador to Berlin, succeeding the Marques de Magaz, was announced.

Brazil Seeks U. S. Aid to Develop Steel

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—A Brazilian Government commission is leaving for New York today to push negotiations for exploitation of Brazil's iron ore and coal and to build a steel mill, probably in Rio de Janeiro. The plan includes equipping the Central Brazil Railway to carry ore from the State of Minasgeraes to Rio de Janeiro and the Dona Teres Cristina Railway to carry coal from the State of Santa Catharina to Port Laguna.

U. S. Destroyers Reach Brazilian Port

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil (AP)—The United States destroyers Walke and Wainwright arrived here today from Rio de Janeiro.

Argentina Plans Air Expansion for Defense

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Minister of Interior Diogenes Taboada announced that the Government was submitting to Congress a bill authorizing the spending of 30,000,000 pesos (about $9,000,000) for training of pilots, purchase of aircraft, and organization of new air lines. The bill will form a part of a plan to enhance the national defense and will be followed by one for regulation of aviation activities.

In Soviet: Rumanian Approach Denied

Russia denied, through the official news agency Tass, that any suggestion had been made to Rumania that it form a "popular Government."

Anti-religious training is to be given in Soviet high schools and universities.

The Northern Fleet was said to have recently completed maneuvers in "Trans-Polar" waters.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to the Soviet, conferred with Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs S. A. Lozovsky.

Baltic states continued to march under Russian orders. Latvia nationalized its banks. Estonia ousted its President. [Details: Page 5.]

New Soviet territories—Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bessarabia—are expected to be formally included in the Soviet Union at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet Aug. 1.

Rock Island Arsenal Hums With Work

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. (AP)—Capacity operation for the next two years of the Rock Island Arsenal, one of the Government's six armament plants, has been assured by the quantity of War Department orders placed here, Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris said today. Orders to be filled during the current fiscal year will approximate $12,500,000 and employment is expected to soar to about 8,000.

In Washington: Railroads Prepare for Defense

The Association of American Railroads established a Military Transportation Section today to maintain close liaison between the country's military forces and its rail systems. Arthur H. Gass has been named Manager of the Section.

The Social Security Board set out to marshal an "army in overalls" for defense industries by sending instructions to all state employment security agencies for a sweeping inventory of the entire country's labor supply-and-demand situation.

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50,000 Hear Willkie Lash Third Term

He says he's sure people will see 'hypocrisy' of President's stand; hits at corrupt politics.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 24—Driving into high gear again today, Wendell L. Willkie's sudden fast moving pre-campaign drive has in the past twenty-four hours carried him into three states, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, and before crowds of fully 50,000 people drawn from the whole Rocky Mountain Region. Through it all the Republican presidential candidate is directing a concentrated political fire at what he considers the vulnerable weakness of his Democratic opponent, Franklin Roosevelt.

Again and again, first from one direction and then from another, Mr. Willkie is aiming his explosive ammunition at a single target, the New Deal third term nominee for the Presidency. At the moment he is criticizing Mr. Roosevelt not as President but as politician and he is hammering home his criticism repeatedly—at every trainshed, roadside, hillside chat wherever a few or a throng are gathered—at two specific points:

1. Mr. Willkie is constantly and vehemently drawing attention to what he believes the country will generally begin to accept as the "hypocrisy" of Franklin Roosevelt's defense of his third term "Draft" which the President says he accepted against his own desires and which he argues he had nothing to do in bringing about.

2. The Republican leader is asking morning, noon and night whether the American People want to install what he charges to be the Nation's most corrupt political machines in the White House. These machines whose leaders started the third-term movement for the President and whose power acted to crush out opposition to the nomination at the Chicago Convention, he names concretely and pointedly, frontwards and backwards. They are the Kelly-Nash Machine of Chicago, the Hague Machine of New Jersey, the Guffeys of Pennsylvania and the remnants of the Pendergast Machine of Missouri.

It was at Cheyenne last night before a dinner audience of 10,000 party workers from every County of Wyoming that Mr. Willkie gave the most vivid dress rehearsal of the hard driving, shirt sleeve oratory he is going to use when the going gets rough.

Denounces Machines

"No fancy phrases pointed up by a Brain Trust and delivered by a melodious voice over the air are going to keep me from putting the real issues of this campaign before the American people," Mr. Willkie declared. "The Government belongs to we, the people, and we are going to take it back."

He pledged that the new lead-

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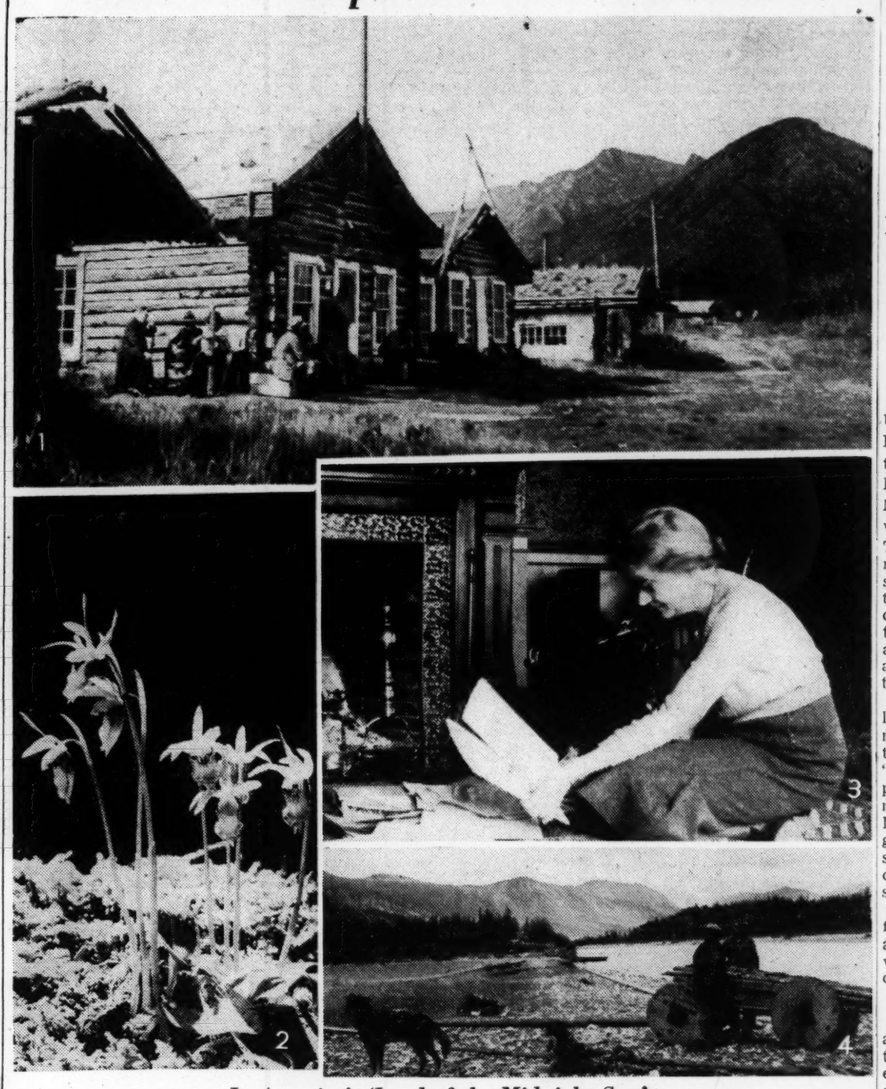
Maine Girl Explores Uncle Sam's Attic



In America's 'Land of the Midnight Sun'

1. Main Street in Wiseman, Alaska, where the traffic is light. 2. Calypso Borealis, an orchid common in Alaska but rare elsewhere, a delicate bloom reminiscent of the moccasin flower or lady's slipper. 3. Miss Edith Scamman, Harvard botanist researcher, looks over some of her discoveries and acquisitions. 4. Rapid transit in Wiseman breaks no speed limits.

Woman Botanist Discovers Rare New Plants in Alaska

Off to Alaska for her fourth summer of collecting plants for the Gray Herbarium of Harvard College, Miss Edith Scamman of Saco, Maine, is exploring the mountains, river banks, and wooded swamps of the remotest interior in search of botanical treasures.

Although this is Miss Scamman's fourth expedition to the far north, only three of them have been to Alaska. The third was to Iceland during the summer of 1938 when she collected with a botanist from Oxford University for six weeks. The flora of Iceland does not vary greatly from that of Norway and Sweden and the 300 specimens which they found were not strictly Arctic in character but formed a valuable addition to the collections already in the Oxford Herbarium.

Miss Scamman's interest in Alaskan plant life was first aroused five years ago when she was taking a year of graduate work in botany, geology, zoology, and paleontology at Radcliffe. She learned then that while the Gray Herbarium had valuable collections from Alaska the specimens were all from the coastal districts, Sitka, Juneau, Unalaska, and Nome. There was little or nothing from the vast central region through which the Yukon River flows and no mountain plants. The collections were old and the most recent book on the Alaskan flora was the one written by John Muir 50 years previously.

So Miss Scamman in June of 1936 set off alone to see what she could find for plants in the unexplored parts of Alaska. Arrived at Fairbanks, she established headquarters and began a series of trips through the mountains. Often she was obliged to spend the night in some native hut or at a

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Rumans Grab British Oil For Nazis' War Use

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 24 (AP)—The Rumanian Government today confiscated the largest British oil company in Rumania.

The confiscated concern was the Astra-Romana Oil Company, which is jointly owned by British and Dutch interests.

Oil Commissar Gheron Netta appointed one of his deputies to run the company for the Government.

A Government order asserted that the concern, a subsidiary of the Royal Dutch Shell, had failed to supply "information on production" as required by Rumanian law.

Under the terms of a recent oil decree the Rumanian Government now may send the company's production to Germany for use by the Nazi armies.

Since the start of the war the Astra-Romana Company refused steadfastly to ship oil to the Reich.

United States oil men said the action against Astra-Romana does not affect American interests, although they acknowledged a precedent had been created which might be used against any oil concerns in the future.

[The confiscation of Astra-Romana, one of the two largest oil companies in Rumania, is the latest in a series of actions by the Rumanian Government dictated by the struggle of Europe's warring powers for control of her petroleum production.

The largest oil companies in Rumania are the Astra-Romana and the Steaua Romana, controlled by the Royal Dutch Shell, and Romano Americana, controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

There are 40 smaller companies involving French, British and Rumanian capital.

Rumania is one of Germany's principal sources of fuel to drive her planes and war machines. And British and French interests controlled about 50 per cent of the Rumanian output. Other foreign companies, including American, controlled a large proportion of the remainder.]

U. S. Gold Buying Becomes Trade Problem

American gold stocks have climbed to $20,000,000,000. The size of the pile, which is three quarters of the monetary gold in existence, has aroused many questions. Is the gold an asset or a liability? Isn't it advisable to take steps to keep gold away? What steps? Must the United States go on absorbing gold till there is none left elsewhere, and then be "stuck" with it? Will the world ever use gold again? How would a Nazi success affect American gold? Does the spread of the barter system sound the knell of gold as money? And so on. A series of articles by The Christian Science Monitor's financial editor, of which this is the second, will seek to clarify the problem.

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was inevitable that the American accumulation of gold—now three quarters of the world's monetary stock—should be ascribed to President Roosevelt. As one of his first acts President Roosevelt divorced the dollar from gold. Then he jacked up the price for buying gold in stages from the century-old statutory level of $20.67 to a provisional standstill at $35 an ounce, its present level.

A 70 per cent jump in the price of any commodity will bring out sellers and encourage production, and this was the effect in regard to gold. Nevertheless the attraction of gold to the United States cannot be put exclusively at the door of President Roosevelt and the New Deal.

This is not to imply that the Rooseveltian gold policy was justified or wise. It was neither. J. M. Keynes, the English economist, gave the changing official gold price an apt title when he called it the "gold standard on the booze." The primary object was to raise prices of domestic products, for monetary theoreticians among the New Dealers held that a constantly rising price for gold would force up the price of other commodities, particularly farm commodities, at the same time. But the link between gold and other commodities in their price relations, as was explained time after time in our financial columns, wasn't as simple as the theoreticians insisted it was. Now the proof is plain to see. The average commodity price level is still 75 per cent of the 1926 price level, which was the level at which the New Deal reputedly aimed; in spite of the fact that the price of gold has been forced up 70 per cent beyond the price of gold in 1926.

Object to Price Rise

And yet, as I say, the pile of gold reposing in Fort Knox and elsewhere can't be attributed solely to this policy. To be sure, if the President hadn't resumed the buying of gold after the abandonment of that buying when the United States fell off the gold standard in March, 1933, there would have been no gold imports. But the resumed buying of gold isn't what the critics of the President's gold policy grumble at. They are gold-standard folk, and would reopen an open market (which President Roosevelt closed, and never reopened), allowing individuals to buy gold, as well as an official market for Government buying. What they objected to wasn't the resumption of gold buying, but the rise in the price of buying gold from $20.67 to $35. This, they say, brought about the avalanche of gold imports.

The argument against this indictment of responsibility is that the price of gold had started to rise elsewhere before the United States Treasury put up its own price. It started to go up in the London market two years before President Roosevelt inaugurated his own gold policy. In September, 1931, the British Government abandoned a fixed buying price for gold, and,

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Ontario Gold Output Shows Gain Over '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Toronto

Gold bullion produced by Ontario's 63 gold mines in May was valued at $10,093,750, as compared with $9,863,301 in April, and $8,986,534 in May, 1939.

The industry milled 990,052 tons which yielded 261,807 ounces of gold and 38,381 ounces of silver. The average daily production in May was 8,446 ounces of gold as compared with 8,524 ounces in April, but the tonnage milled daily in May reached 31,937 tons, against 31,651 in April.

Production for 1940 to the end of May reached a value of $49,946,840 from 4,792,529 tons of ore milled, compared with $43,052,286 from 4,270,730 tons for the same period in 1939.

British Conscript Tin Cans for War

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Britain is bidding adieu to the tin can.

Under an order issued by Supply Minister Herbert Morrison face powders, shaving sticks, soups and fruits may no longer be put up in tin containers.

The British hope to save 40,000 to 50,000 tons of tin annually for armament production. Paper containers will be more widely used when feasible.

Hull Urges Boost In Living Levels To Halt Naziism

Monroe Doctrine and continental solidarity described as vital needs of hemisphere.

Havana parley tackles big economic problem in aiding defense of New World.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The United States must make clear to Latin-American countries its determination to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. The Western Hemisphere Nations must make clear to the world their genuine solidarity. These are the two major tasks immediately facing the New World, said Dr John R. Mott, President of the International Missionary Council and of the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, on his return home yesterday aboard the steamship Uruguay, of the American Republic's line.

"What the 21 American Republics must do is to go further than merely seeing eye to eye, which they already do," said Dr. Mott. "They must give the world the impression of unity, for that will do more than anything else to stabilize the world. If we present a genuine solidarity, we can not only stabilize, but we can reverse the currents on the side of what we stand for."

Dr. Mott said he found some feelings of doubt in South America as to whether the United States would and could stand by them in case of invasion.

Role of U. S.

"We have to show them that we are not only willing and resolved to stand by them, but that we are equipped and able to do so," he continued. "I did everything I could to convince them and told them of the psychological changes in the United States recently." Among the other passengers aboard the Uruguay were 21 members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs who have made a tour of South America. Mrs. Frederick Beggs of Wyckoff, N. J., spokesman for the group, held that the people of South America were anxious to retain American friendship and aid.

Dr. Mott's views regarding the urgency of inter-American action to uphold the Monroe Doctrine were shared in high legal and trade quarters here. Men in these circles are closely watching developments at the Pan-American Conference in Havana and anxiety has been voiced lest the parley be directed into channels out of which would come what was referred to as a "Pan-American League of Nations."

Solidarity Needed

This, it was held, would offer no solution to the problem. Instead, nothing less than a clear understanding that the Nations of this Hemisphere would stand shoulder to shoulder in their preparations to meet any aggression from Europe, no matter whence it came, was needed, they declared.

Realization of the immediate need for such an understanding was stressed. It was emphasized at the same time that the United States must take the lead and bear the chief burden of the cost of such defensive measures.

Should the time come to use them, the record shows that this country would find little opposition by any Latin-American Nation, it was held. The whole history of the United States' relations with Latin America gives verisimilitude to this view, it was said, numerous instances being recalled—notably that of Great Britain and Venezuela during President Cleveland's Administration—to bear this out.

German Methods Cited

The real danger, as it was seen here, lies in the manner of procedure by aggressor nations to establish their hegemony in Latin America. The view was that this would not be attempted after the fashion of Italy in Ethiopia; Germany in Austria and Czechoslovakia; Germany and Russia in Poland; Russia in Finland, and Germany in Western Europe. Instead, it would be through revolutions headed by ambitious native politicians under Nazi influence and backed by Nazi money.

Present day conditions would make it difficult for the United States and Latin American neighbors of a southern Republic to deal with such a situation, the time having passed when United States influence in Latin-America was so great that no government there could exist without the blessing of the Washington administration. The "Good Neighbor" policy of the Roosevelt Administration, it was stressed, will entail the working out of co-operative defense efforts by the North and South American Republics with due regard to the independence and integrity of each country. This was seen as offering numerous difficulties in view of the inalienable right of each Republic to choose its own form of Government, even though the choice would be native totalitarianism.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, July 24—Strong support is emerging for Secretary of State Cordell Hull's program to raise the world standard of living instead of surrendering to the methods of Nazi barter, as the Havana consultations today come to grips with the underlying challenge of how the Western Hemisphere can be safeguarded.

The Mexican delegation stands squarely behind Secretary Hull, it was learned this morning. Colombia, the Central American countries, Brazil, and others selling heavily to the United States are the most outspoken in their general support, but many details still remain to be worked out.

Viewed in its world setting, Havana today holds the advanced outpost of liberal economics and of finance capitalism as opposed to a controlled economy and barter system as practiced by Germany.

Latin American delegates are keenly aware of this momentous issue potentially affecting every home in the world. It is not too much to say that Havana is taking up the effort for the restoration of liberal trading methods throughout the world.

Fight for Liberal Trade

The last in a long list of distinguished, but largely defeated, former efforts was the London Economic Conference of 1933. Now the Western Hemisphere alone is trying to build at least one impregnable system for eventual restoration of liberal trade at the moment when a narrow national autarchy is attempting to impose itself on all nations.

Deeper than any immediate issue before Havana is the source of all these issues, that is, the conflict between two diametrically opposed conceptions of government, social organization, and economics.

Secretary Hull specifically drew attention to the underlying clash when he said in his opening address that "We are confronted with two opposite trading methods." Elaborating his meaning and stating a course of action, he added:

"Open trade, freed as rapidly as may be practicable from the obstruction and regimentation of excessive restrictions, can accomplish the necessary task. Prosperity for the American Republics or for any part of the world cannot be achieved—even the necessities of the war-torn areas of the earth cannot be met—by regimented or restricted trade, especially directed under a policy of national or regional autarchy."

Peace or Aggression

There is the rub between Mr. Hull's liberal ideas and Nazi barter trade, directed by a State monopoly deliberately using it as a spearhead of economic and political aggression. The same distinction carries over into diplomacy, where Mr. Hull labors for peaceful persuasion, while Nazi diplomats for years have disguised but thinly the mailed fist.

Havana's decisions, and especially those taken by Latin American Nations, necessarily rotate around the central search for ways to deal with Nazi Germany. At present, the British Empire and Fleet prevent any direct assault by Nazi traders on the Americas.

So long as Britain stands—and that hope pervades Havana—the Americas can deal with Nazi trade offensives easily. The Reich has neither ships nor productive capac-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Forty-Plus Club Smiles at Year

PITTSBURGH, July 24 (AP)—A $3 newspaper ad was the springboard by which 213 unemployed executives got a new start in the business world, the Forty-Plus Club of western Pennsylvania reported today.

Just one year ago the Club was organized by a group of local businessmen who felt that "life begins at 40."

They inserted a classified advertisement in a local newspaper, inviting jobless executives more than 40 years of age who had earned $4,000 a year or more to call at the Club's office.

The applicants were coached in "selling" themselves to prospective employers, and as Pittsburgh business leaders became interested in the plan, jobs began to trickle in.

Thus, on its first anniversary, Forty-Plus announced a total of 213 placements, 161 of them permanent. The jobs pay up to $7,500 a year.

The Club says it still has "many equally fine and efficient people" available for jobs.

Who? When? 'Draft' Questions Answered by Study of Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Who are the persons Uncle Sam is likely to tap on the shoulder for compulsory military training, now on its way toward establishment in this country?

How will they be chosen? How long will they be in training and where? How much will they be paid? Why is it considered necessary for them to lay down their hoes and pens and prepare themselves to take up arms for the defense of freedom?

These questions have now been decided by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, working in cooperation with Army and Navy officials. The final draft of the Burke-Wadsworth selective compulsory military training bill is now out of committee and scheduled for Senate action next week.

If the bill passes, who will be drafted? Out of a population of approximately 11,500,000 men between the ages of 21 and 31, 1,100,000 men will be called to the colors by Oct. 1, 1941. These will be conscripted in installments and absorbed into the regular Army or mobilized National Guard as fast as equipment will permit.

First Call in October

The first contingent of 400,000 will be called by Oct. 1, 1940, a second of 600,000 by April 1, 1941, and a third of 600,000 or 700,000 by Oct. 1, 1941.

In addition, all men between 18 and 64 will be required to register and be on call for training in home defense units.

How will the men needed for training at any given period be chosen?

First selection will be by lot. After that, those on the list will be interviewed by local boards in their communities, in order to insure fairness in the matter of exemptions. Men needed in their regular work more than in the fighting forces, those with physical disabilities, and others with dependents will be exempted. As few men as possible will be taken from the colleges.

The Army estimates there are 4,500,000 men in the 21 to 31 age group without dependents who are not essential to agriculture and industry.

How long will the men who are drafted be expected to serve and how much pay will they draw?

The Burke-Wadsworth bill provides a year's training period for those selected. If the United States should become involved in war, then they might serve longer, of course.

Status as Reserves

For 10 years after training or until they reach 45, trained men will be reservists and subject to additional training for not more than one month in any year and not oftener than three years in any five.

Pay will begin at the rate of $21 a month, the regular Army rate. This is in addition to food, clothing and shelter.

No provision is made for family allowances for men with dependents, but this may be added later, should any men with families be drafted.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, testified before the Senate Committee that it would be impossible to bring the army up to even its present authorized strength of 275,000 before next spring by the present method of voluntary enlistments. At the present rate of enlistment it would take five years to acquire the army of 1,500,000 that will be in training by Oct. 1941 under the Army's compulsory training plan.

Voluntary Enlistments

Will voluntary enlistments in the Army and Navy still be permissible after the draft law goes into effect. Yes. A provision of the bill permits voluntary enlistments in all branches of the service.

No determination has yet been made as to what types of home defense units the 30,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 21 and between 31 and 64 shall be called upon to serve in. Establishment of such units would have to be specifically authorized by Congress later on.

Registration of these groups is deemed important to increase the morale and efficiency of the 21 to 31 age group.

The Army today took the case for conscription to the House Military Affairs Committee where the question was argued as to whether Congress or the War Department should have authority to make exemptions.

Urging that decision be left to the army, Brig. Gen. William E. Shedd, Assistant Chief of Staff, held that technically there will be virtually no "exemptions" but numerous "deferments" from compulsory service.

An amendment proposed to the House committee would set up a re-employment division in the War Department to help men find jobs when their training period is over.

Stimson Sees Six Billions As U. S. Army Cost

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is reported to have told a closed session of a House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee today that the United States might eventually have to spend $6,000,000,000 to bring the Army up to its full fighting strength instead of the $3,800,000,000 now envisaged.

In opening the Army's plea for its share of the $4,800,000,000 requested by President Roosevelt in his national defense expansion message, Secretary Stimson is said to have assured the committee, however, that the Army would not ask for the additional $2,200,000,000 at this time and that its necessity would be decided by the condition of world events during the next year.

This revelation that the Army might ask for more funds recalled a recent statement by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, when he warned that the projected two-ocean Navy would actually cost about $10,000,000,000 instead of the $4,000,000,000 mentioned in the President's Naval expansion request. The additional cost would partially come from the need for new shore establishments, personnel and materiel supplemental to the actual new tonnage to be built.

Inland Workers Plan

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told the press today that the Navy and the National Defense Advisory Commission are laying plans to bring skilled workers from inland American cities to meet labor shortages in American shipbuilding yards.

Secretary Knox said that Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and head of the Commission's Labor Division, had already made a survey of skilled workmen available throughout the country for ship jobs and that it was hoped that a system might be worked out whereby such workers could speedily meet the civil service requirements.

Declaring that the transportation of skilled men from inland cities would be a faster and more efficient method of meeting labor shortages than would be the training of green men, the Secretary said that contractors working on Navy ships had been asked to submit detailed data on labor shortages.

Secretary Knox also revealed that the Navy was continuing the purchase of large commercial craft for use as troop and marine transports, hospital ships and other auxiliary craft. He said that Congress now has before it an appropriation request which would permit the Navy to buy 27 additional ships to be used as auxiliaries.

Troops Every Three Months

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson told reporters after his session before the subcommittee that the Army hopes to so increase American military productive capacity that it will be able to completely supply 1,000,000 men every three months. This was exclusive of airplanes, of which the Army hopes to have 25,000 by a year from next October.

At the same time, Arthur B. Purvis, Chief of the British Military Purchasing Mission in this country, declared himself satisfied with the progress being made toward a synchronization of plane production in the United States for the British and for America's armed forces.

He said that Britain was obtaining more planes instead of being forced to split up what there are as before.

His statement was made following a conference with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary Knox, Secretary Stimson, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, and William S. Knudsen, chief of the Defense Commission's Production Division.

Panamanian Ship Sunk by Germans

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—A ship identified as the 1,282-ton Frossoula, of Panama registry, was sunk by German bombers last week, an authoritative source said.

The ship was bombed by German aircraft on the night of July 15, about 258 miles northwest of Cape Finisterre, Spain, in "very bad weather," this source said. Its last port of call was Barcelona.

Eighteen of the crew left in two boats. After four days three survivors reached a British port.

N. Y. Group Urges Speedy Passage Of Training Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 24—The adoption of a selective military service measure for the United States is "vital and essential" to the security of the country and preservation of democratic ideals, according to 400 business and professional men who had today signed a petition calling on Congress to immediately pass the Burke - Wadsworth compulsory military training bill.

Promoting Safe Driving Among Youth

Ford Good Drivers' League Holds Contest

Upper—Leaders of Ford Good Drivers' League as they met in Detroit, Mich., recently. They are, left to right, Norman Damon, director of the Automotive Safety Foundation; Dr. F. S. Noffsinger, Educational Consultant of the American Automobile Association; Edsel Ford, founder and President of the League; Mrs. R. A. Haycock, President of the Detroit Council of Parents and Teachers; Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Company.

Lower left—C. C. McGill, Public Relations Director of the Automotive Safety Foundation of Washington, D. C., congratulating Dick Moon, student at the George Washington High School of Alexandria, Va., on his enrollment in the Ford Good Drivers' League.

Lower right—Glenn Groff, Jr., of Omaha, Neb., who entered the Ford Good Drivers' League contest in his State, gets a little friendly advice from Rock Island Engineer E. N. Linfor on the proper handling of a car at a railroad crossing.

President Denies Nazis Get U. S. Red Cross Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—Reports that American Red Cross supplies have been reaching German military forces have been emphatically denied by President Roosevelt.

The President's declaration, made at the request of Red Cross Chairman Norman H. Davis, was designed to combat a flood of rumors slowing down American contributions for war relief since the surrender of France.

The Red Cross goal of $20,000,000 is being neared, with something over $19,650,000 contributed, though there has been a definite decline of gifts since the change in the status of France.

Thousands of letters of inquiry as to American policy toward feeding Nations conquered by Germany have been flowing into Red Cross Headquarters here.

In compliance with a request from Mr. Davis, President Roosevelt announced in Hyde Park yesterday that reports of German confiscation were completely and utterly unfounded and that only supplies distributed abroad were going to persons actually in need.

The President's statement was corroborated by Red Cross officials here who reported that "not one cent" of Red Cross funds have been confiscated or interfered with by the German Government.

Marseille Distribution Point

Since the surrender of France, Red Cross supplies have been distributed only in the unoccupied area centering in Marseille and in the Paris district where Red Cross officials keep careful supervision.

At present, the Red Cross, with its hands tied by the British blockade and the necessity for long negotiations with the German Government prior to any large-scale feeding in French territory, is proceeding on the assumption that American public opinion would not favor giving relief to persons under the Nazi flag.

Whether Americans will have a change of heart if the predicted famine materializes in Europe next winter remains to be seen.

Apparently willing to wait to meet the situation as it develops, Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that there was general talk about "mass starvation" in store for Europe, but definite facts and figures are still lacking.

A report that the Germans have slaughtered or plan to slaughter a large portion of Danish cattle, pigs, and poultry and ship the meat to Germany this Winter, if true, would mean a severe situation for the Danish people.

John W. Maloney, an American Red Cross Representative, arriving from Europe yesterday, predicted that Europe this winter will "face one of the greatest shortages of foodstuffs in modern times."

Ban on Croissants Removes Glamour From French Meal

VICHY, France, July 24—Among newly enforced food restrictions designed to meet potential shortages is one entirely banning the "croissant" in some departments.

[To be sure, one may buy them in America — crescent rolls for breakfast, shaped vaguely like an open horseshoe and a little hard and formidable to bite. But slight resemblance indeed do they bear to the genuine French croissant, without which no petit déjeuner could be considered complete.

One's servant, the voluble little bonne à tout faire, arrives promptly each morning in time to get the early meal ready for the family. Swinging from her bare arm is a vast black string bag, simply bulging with good things: a yellow pat of sweet butter, perhaps half a dozen brioches and, of course, a plentiful supply of croissants. Crisp and rich and flaky they are; they literally fall apart in one's hands; they are tender and sweet and delicately brown on top. They are as French as green salad, as French as the creamy cheese called petit suisse to spread generously upon pain d'épice for tea; in short, they are the backbone of the French breakfast. One cannot conceive of France without the delectable croissants.]

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Ford Good Drivers Contest for Finals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

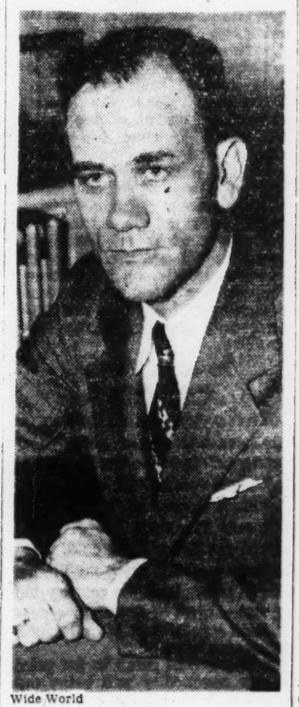
NEW YORK, July 23 — Forty-eight high-school-age boys who win primary competitions for good motorcar driving, now on in every state of the Union under the sponsorship of the Ford Good Drivers' League, will participate in national finals of the contest at the New York World's Fair during the week of Aug. 26.

National winners will receive prizes with an aggregate worth of $30,000, consisting chiefly of 48 scholarships. First prize will be a $5,000 university scholarship.

A series of tests designed by traffic safety and education authorities will be held in the Court of Peace at the Fair to measure the skill of each boy in driving an automobile. Tests will be conducted both in daylight and after nightfall and will simulate various conditions of traffic. Winners will be announced at the championship dinner at the Fair on Aug. 29.

Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company, heads the Good Drivers' League, which was organized under his guidance three months ago.

Observer



Wide World

V. Harwood Blocker

Who has just conferred in Washington with officials of the State Department while on his way to reopen the United States Vice-Consulate in Martinique, French island in the West Indies. His presence in Martinique will give the United States an observer in this potential trouble spot.

Negus 'Restoration' Irks Italian Press

ROME, July 24 (AP) — Italian newspapers today described Britain's recognition of Eduard Beneš as head of a provisional Czecho-Slovak Government and of Haile Selassie as ruler of Abyssinia as the "absurdest step of the British Government in the last month."

Il Popolo D'Italia said "the most powerful Empire in the World has now to fall back on stranded and fugitive people" for allies.

The Corriere Della Sera, of Milan, said Britain's action showed she had lost her sense of humor.

British Draft Idle Land; 'Peasant Diet' Forecast

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The British Government has "drafted" neglected land to put idle acres to work feeding Englishmen. Altogether 450 farms and building sites in England and Wales, totaling 32,450 acres, were taken over. Investigators reported the land neglected, mismanaged, or weed-ridden.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24 — Drastic changes in farming methods as well as in its general agricultural policy are foreshadowed here now that this island faces the prospect of a siege.

The Government has prepared a New Deal for farming—but it can scarcely be considered a new deal for farmers. Natural scientists have been called in to work out a minimum iron ration of home-grown food on which "every man, woman, and child in Britain can work, fight, and maintain health."

Farm production is to be increased, but on the basis of this minimum diet, so that every farmer must be prepared to make "whatever effort or sacrifice is needed in the public interest." Long-term views of national economy have been abandoned. The aim is to enable Britain to fight on next year, with, if necessary, a bare minimum of imported food.

Farmers who do not comply with Government orders to use their land in the required way and at the required tempo are warned they will have their land worked for them by the Government's agents.

Peasant Diet

The new agricultural policy foreshadows the possibility of the people of Britain going onto a peasant diet. If they do, "peasant" food will be all that is available even in the smartest restaurants.

Exactly what constitutes the Government's iron-ration food program has not been disclosed. But it is, perhaps, significant that Sir John Orr, Britain's foremost authority on diet, already has gone on record with an independent assessment of what a British peasant diet could best comprise. The iron-Orr diet consists of home-produced milk, green vegetables, potatoes, and oatmeal, together with very small quantities of imported wheat, fat, and sugar. This would be supplemented by whatever home-grown meat or fish was available, but would not depend for its essential value on such meat or fish.

A more direct indication was given by Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Minister of Health. Speaking at a luncheon, he said a well-balanced wartime meal would be four ounces of bread, two thirds of an ounce of oatmeal, half an ounce of fats, five ounces of potatoes, two ounces of green vegetables, and one fifth of a pint of milk.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Britain's Minister of Agriculture, has explained the new policy in Parliament, remarking that while Britain has adequate stocks of food now to meet any possible immediate emergency, the Nation must look ahead to the winter and next year.

Starvation Threat

"Tens of millions of people on the continent of Europe will soon face the danger of starvation," he said. "Many millions may well perish.

"British agriculture," he went on, "with modern methods, modern machinery, modern science, and the necessary labor and drive can and will play a large part in saving the people of this island from a similar fate."

[Lord Woolton, Britain's Food Minister, was reported by the Associated Press to have requested that word be sent to the United States that there is no food shortage in Britain, "because people over there still want to send us parcels of food."

He estimated that the harvest in continental Europe would not be more than 70 per cent of normal this year and declared that "this business of starving people out may work the other way around—we've still got a navy."]

Since the aim is to grow the maximum quantity of certain special foods and, in so doing, to cease relying on great quantities of imports, the idea of equality of sacrifice by farmers must, Mr. Hudson declared, be abandoned and every farm must produce the maximum of which it is capable.

Regarding the problem of labor, he added that whereas farmers cannot be ordered to take on extra men, they can be told to undertake further cultivation or improvements which will involve additional labor. Agricultural committees will be enabled "to serve notice on a man to do a reasonable thing and if he doesn't comply within a short time to go in and do the job themselves and recover the cost from the ensuing crop or otherwise."

This, he said, is to apply equally to the man who does not exterminate his rats or rabbits and to the man who is unwilling or unable to bring a piece of derelict land into a proper state of cultivation.

Pundits to Plow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Pundits of Whitehall, that center of administration and fountainhead of political speeches, now have the opportunity of turning words into deeds putting their hands to the plow.

For Whitehall is going into business as a farming community. It has purchased a farm—two adjoining farms, to be exact—and is putting its farmhouse in order.

The Ministry of Agriculture, no longer content with explaining to farmers what to do and how much better to do it, is out to instruct farmers by its example.

The farms which the Ministry of Agriculture has purchased are about the most depressing sight any farmer could see. They are covered with weeds. Fences are dilapidated, hedges overgrown, watercourses blocked, buildings sorrowful. Rabbits have the run of the place.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, and his experts bought the most derelict farm land they could find so as to prove that it can be restored as a productive unit.

It is intended to reclaim the land, restore the buildings, and make "Whitehall Farm" an example of grassland improvement. Whitehall has called in Sir George Stapleton, authority on grassland, who has for years plowed the lone furrow of the reformer. He has declared that millions of pounds sterling lie, like buried treasure, under the neglected grasslands of Britain, waiting only for a man with vision and a plow to bring them into the light of day.

Eviction Battle

BASINGSTOKE, Hampshire, Eng., July 24 (AP)—One determined English farmer fought against police forces seeking to evict him for failure to comply with wartime emergency food production orders.

Raymond Warden turned his house into a fortress and resisted for 18 hours before he was fatally wounded.

Constable P. C. Draper had to serve the eviction order based on a Government measure to take over fields not in maximum production.

President Says Democratic Party Did the Bolting, Not Senator Burke

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt donned political harness long enough to speak his mind at a press conference about Senator Edward R. Burke, Lewis W. Douglas, John W. Hanes and former Senator James A. Reed—four anti-third term Democrats who have teamed up with Wendell L. Willkie.

The word "bolt" he said, did not describe accurately the action of Burke, who yielded the Democratic Senatorial Nomination to Governor R. L. Cochran in the Nebraska primary.

Mr. Roosevelt said he understood the Democratic Party had bolted Burke.

Describing Douglas and Hanes as honorable and amiable young men, the President said he thought the concensus in the Government was that their slant of mind ran more to dollars than to humanity.

Douglas once was Budget Director and Hanes Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Reed came in for a share of Presidential attention when a reporter asserted that the former legislator had called on "Grass Root, Jeffersonian Democrats" to assemble in Chicago.

The Missourian did about the same thing in 1932 and 1936 and perhaps in 1928, Mr. Roosevelt said, and consequently was well qualified by experience.

"And," he added, "we all remember that sweatshop matter, of course." He did not amplify that statement.

A White House official said the Donnelly Garment Company of Kansas City, headed by Reed's wife, was the subject of a formal complaint filed last year by the National Labor Relations Board, that Reed argued the case orally in Washington, that the Board held against the Company, and that an appeal was taken last March to the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Hoover Condemns Disloyalty in U. S.

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)— J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, roundly condemned Communists and Bundsmen yesterday and declared that the Nation is facing a new enemy "that is far more crafty, scheming and despicable than the kidnaper, the highwayman or the burglar."

"The forces that threaten America today," he told 400 police chiefs attending a New York State convention, "are motivated by avarice, lust and an insatiable thirst for power. They would destroy every vestige of our traditions, institutions and secred heritages. They have but one principle—that the ends justify the means."

He said the problem of coping with the foreign agent, the saboteur and the subverter was one of national ramifications and one that "must be met by the best of trained intelligence and efforts that we in law enforcement can muster."

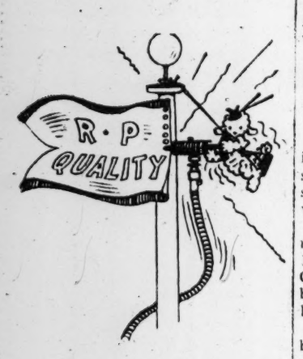
"No 'fifth column will make headway in America," he added, "if our citizens support and protect legitimate law enforcement, rather than the stab-in-the-back activities of cowardly Communists or goose-stepping Bundsmen."

Spaniards Oust Peman

MADRID, July 24 (AP)—The Government ousted José Maria Peman, Poet-Dramatist Director of the Royal Spanish Academy, appointed a year ago as a reward for faithful propaganda work. Francisco Rodriguez Marin, Spain's foremost authority on Cervantes, was named today to replace him.

Rogers Peet

Know the character of the store where you trade!



In more than a half century of trading, never once have we lowered our standard!

A modern age and modern styles have won new laurels for "the *modern* Rogers Peet"—

But the fundamentals of our business remain unchanged!

Honest materials honestly made the best we know how.

You see: being manufacturers as well as retailers, we are able not only to control the ingredients that go into our clothes, but also the high standard of needlework that prolongs their life.

It pays to know the *character* of the store where you trade.

Styles for young men, and men who never grow old.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Tremont St. at Bromfield St.

BOSTON

4 NEW YORK STORES: Fifth Ave. at 41st St; 13th St. at B'way; Warren St. at B'way; Liberty St. at B'way

Chandler's

BOSTON

Pajama and Coat Ensemble

$2

Smartly tailored Butcher Boy pajamas and a coat to match in crisp, cool dotted broadcloth. Cloud blue or rose.

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2 BLOCKS East of GRAND CENTRAL STATION

600 outside rooms, private bath, tub and shower, Colonial Maple furniture, Venetian Blinds, and beds with innerspring mattresses.

SINGLE with BATH from $2

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HOTEL · IN BEAUTIFUL TUDOR CITY

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Washington Sideglances

Is an Australian boomerang for Mr. Wallace prophetic?. —When around war department "General" is the thing what with nearly 2,000 promotions—Senator Ashhurst's bit of advice.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Boomerang Man: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agricture, and Vice-Presidential nominee, will soon be throwing an especially fine boomerang around during his morning exercise hour.

So pleased was the Australian Minister Richard G. Casey to find an American interested in an Australian pastime that they have sent home for a real Australian boomerang for him—one of the kind made by the Aborigines.

Army Advances: It's easy enough to call a Colonel "Major" and a Major "Captain" at the War Department these days.

Recently there have been 1,600 promotions in the Army. You never can be sure when you open your mouth there now whether you'll be giving an officer his just deserts.

Army officers themselves adopted the habit of addressing all their colleagues as "Colonel" or "General" so as to avoid any slights.

Don't Explain: Henry F. Ashurst, who's spent 28 years in Washington as Senator from Arizona, ventured this advice to younger persons in public life:

"Never explain because if you do, tomorrow you will be explaining your explanation."

Notice to Sightseers: The White House is closed this summer for painting. Special permits will be required hereafter to visit the Capitol after 4:30 p. m.

The Navy Yard has been shut to tourists for several months.

Most recent bars to be put up against tourists as a defense measure is the United States Bureau of Standards, where important tests of military equipment are in progress.

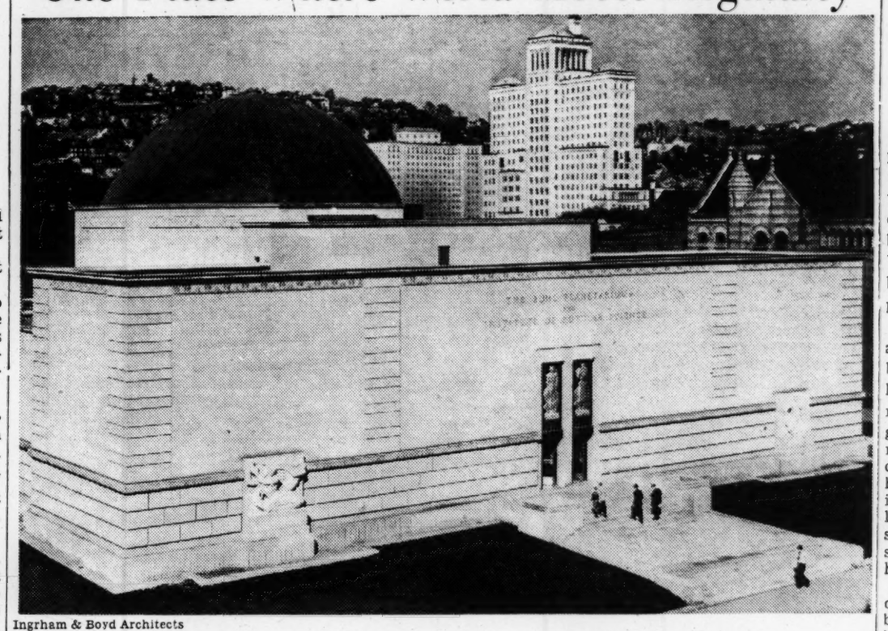
Past History: Everett M. Dirksen, Republican Representative from Illinois, was deriding the Democrats in the House for the way Senator Alben W. Barkley went back to 1929 and 1932 in his keynote speech at Chicago.

"It reminds me," said Mr. Dirksen, "of the fellow who went into a restaurant and said to to waiter, "What kind of soup do you have?' The waiter answered, 'Oxtail.' He said, "Oh, why go back that far?' "

Senators' Fan: Among those who stopped to say good-bye to Vice-President Garner as he was taking the train for home this week was "Zeke" Bonura, first baseman of the Washington "Senators" who has just been sold to the Chicago "Cubs."

"It's always a pleasure to meet any former Senator," said the baseball fan who's presided over the Senate for the last eight years.

One Place Where World Moves Regularly



Ingrham & Boyd Architects

Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science

Pittsburgh takes just pride in its new acquisition and crowds visit the building where they take particular interest in watching the movements of the solar system in the planetarium. That part devoted to popular science is also well patronized by Philadelphians and tourists.

You Dial Your Own Weather In New Air-Conditioned Bed

SEATTLE, Wash., July 24 (AP)—Invention of an air-conditioned bed was announced today at the University of Washington.

The bed warms a person in winter and cools him in summer. You dial your own weather for the night with a knob at the head of the bed.

An air-cushion under you and a new form of air-blanket over you makes this possible. The air-cushion affords, furthermore, another easily installed possibility.

If Father won't get up when called, Mother downstairs may press a button, and plop goes Father's air-cushion.

The inventor, Dr. F. K. Kirsten, famous aeronautical engineer, estimates that the new bed can be manufactured for less cost than present high class beds.

The bed is a sheet metal box, minus a top. Over this open space is stretched a fabric sufficiently air-tight to form a good cushion when the box is filled with compressed air.

But the fabric is also porous enough to permit slow seepage of this compressed air, whether warmed or cooled, up and around the sleeper.

Asbestos lines the steel interior, and an electric heating tube in the box warms the air. If cooling is wanted, it is only necessary to turn down the heater, for the air always comes into the box cooled automatically by expansion.

The compressed air comes from a basement tank, at 150 pounds per square inch. In the bed this pressure reduces to only one-quarter pound a square inch. The expansion automatically reduces the temperature to 52 Fahrenheit.

A single special cover goes over the sleeper. It is a hollow blanket. Air from the bed below passes through the fine tubes into the foot of this blanket and rolls forward inside the fabric to exit around the sleeper's shoulders. But by the time the air reaches there, Dr. Kirsten says, it has lost its speed and temperature so that there is no draft blowing on the sleeper's neck.

The bed was designed specially for use in hotels and large establishments.

Great Auto Plants to Play Chief Part in Warplane Race

DETROIT, July 23 (AP)—As the Nation drives resolutely toward air rearmament on a large scale, it is becoming increasingly apparent that Detroit, Flint, Pontiac and Lansing, homes of automotive mass production, will play a key role in the production of warplanes.

The American genius for the manufacture of things mechanical on the split-second basis is being utilized, quite slowly as yet, to assure the Army and the Navy a steady flow of winged machines for air defense.

Just to what extent the automotive industry will be mobilized for warplane production is far from determination, but one Detroit body factory already has signed an experimental contract with an Eastern Seaboard airplane maker to produce wings.

At least two other plants in this area are getting ready for any call which might be made on them to buttress American warplane output. Not only airplanes but engines as well will be made by the automotive industry. One entire plant owned by a General Motors Corporation subsidiary is engaged in airplane engine making, though it is encountering difficulties in getting into large-scale production.

When Henry Ford said he could make 1,000 planes a day, he dramatized air rearmament in terms of automobile output.

The United States is far from being invulnerable in the air, and it will be a good many months before the air forces of the Army and Navy will achieve even a start of an adequate air defense. If the international situation continues to be critical, time will be the essence of the problem, and the automobile industry has the habit of telescoping hours into minutes.

But it would require several months of intense preparation, even under the pressure of war, for the automobile companies to swing into the mass production of aircraft.

A good deal of preliminary work has been done. The spot-welding of aluminum alloys, up to now a ticklish and largely unsatisfactory method of building airplanes, is being studied.

Ford, for one, knows the precision requirements of aircraft engine construction differ materially from the ordinary volume-produced automobile motor, but precision is routine in the automobile industry. Even in the average car, motor measurements for less than 1/1000 of an inch are a standard requirement.

A single item of the preliminary work illustrates how Ford proposes to speed up engine production in the event of an emergency.

He plans to cast the crankshaft instead of forging it. The shaft of the Rolls-Royce in its finished state weighs 103 pounds. In the rough stage, as produced abroad, it weighs 261 pounds. Cast in the Ford Foundry, it weighs 135 pounds. Thus in the Ford shops only 32 pounds of metal is machined off as against 158 pounds in the British factories.

For the present, at least the bulk of the warplane manufacture for our air rearmament will be concentrated in the established airplane plants. That industry has a capacity of some 10,000 military planes a year, and by next March this capacity probably will be doubled.

Former Governor Long Is Indicted In Embezzlement Case in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 24 (AP)—Louisiana's "reform" movement centered today upon Former Gov. Earl K. Long, brother of the late Senator Huey P. Long who founded a now-shattered political empire.

Earl Long, along with four others, was charged by the Parish (county) grand jury last night with embezzlement and extortion. The indictment involved alleged padding of a Dock Board pay roll during the week preceding the Feb. 20 run-off primary in which former Senator Long was defeated for the governorship by Sam Houston Jones.

Sixteen men were listed in the indictment as pay roll "dead heads." No charges were made against them.

Mr. Long was the second former Governor to be indicted since the Louisiana political scandals broke 13 months ago and brought tumbling down the political regime established by his brother, the late Louisiana "Kingfish." The other, Richard W. Leche, is under a 10-year Federal sentence on mail fraud charges.

Last night's indictment was the first charge against Mr. Long, successor of Mr. Leche when the latter stepped down from the Governor's chair June 26, 1939.

Three former members of the Dock Board were named in the indictment with Mr. Long: I. B. Rennyson, real estate broker; L. J. Vaccaro, Vice-President of the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company, and Herbert J. Schwartz, President of the Maison Blanche Company. The other indicted was John M. Fush, former Assistant to the Board's General Manager.

The charges came in a widening investigation of public affairs undertaken after Mr. Jones, the newly-elected Governor, took office on May 14.

Expelled German Sails From Mexico for Tokyo

MEXICO, D. F., July 24 (AP)—Arthur Dietrich, German Legation attaché expelled from Mexico for propaganda activity, was reported today to have left for Tokyo from the Pacific coast port of Manzanillo. Reuorts from Manzanillo said he sailed Monday night on the Japanese liner Heiyo Maru.

Lions Clubs Convene

HAVANA, July 24 (AP) — The twenty-fourth Convention of International Lions Clubs opened here with business session and a parade. It closes Friday.

Monroe Doctrine Is Changeless U. S. Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The New World must remain free from domination from across the sea—that is "one phase of American general foreign policy that has never changed from the moment we entered Nationhood," declared Ambassador Claude G. Bowers in a speech at the University of Chile which elicited editorial praise from the Santiago Press.

"This," he said, "was the thought of Washington, of Jefferson and of Monroe. In the early days of the Republic that idea was crystallized in the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, and, despite the occasional abuses of it, there is not a Nation in the New World that did not profit in the early days by the existence of that policy.

"But," he pointed out, "the best things can be deformed by misinterpretation, and, in the past, there have been times when attempts have been made, in the interest of Dollar Diplomacy that is now as dead as Pharaoh's mummy, to read into the doctrine of Monroe the right of the United States to intervene on its own volition in the affairs of the other American republics.

"No such thought was in the mind of Monroe as his papers and letters attest; no such arrogant idea was in the mind of John Quincy Adams when he phrased the doctrine, and, while small and selfish groups in former times have held that view, such a concept never has been in the mind of any respectable portion of the North American people.

"During his administration that great Statesman of enlightenment and vision, Woodrow Wilson, sought definitely to eliminate that poisonous and false misconception in his celebrated Mobile Speech; but he spoke for the United States alone, and that was not enough.

"It was not enough because his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was not questioned by any respectable number of the people of the United States; and it was not enough because that interpretation was sincerely questioned in the Republics of South and Central America because a different interpretation actually had been acted upon in certain instances of which we are not proud.

Clarifying the Issue

"And because it was not enough, Franklin Roosevelt and Cordell Hull determined to give the thought that inspired the doctrine a moderate phrasing that would leave no doubt of its intention, and to join all the American Republics on equal terms, in its phrasing.

"And so it came about that this was done in the Declaration of Lima, formulated and accepted by all the independent, self-respecting, sovereign Nations of the New World. This provided for the co-ordination of action by them all in defense of the integrity and independence of the New World and its institutions.

"In the interpretation of that Declaration of Lima, President Roosevelt has said that, should the independence of any American Nation be threatened from without, it will be the duty of the United States, under its obligations as one of the signatories of the Declaration of Lima, to join its sister republics in meeting force by force; and should the threat come more insidiously in the field of economics it would be the duty of the United States to make resources available to the end that no American nation will have to sacrifice one iota of its independence for the preservation of its economic life.

Doctrine Restated

"Now this idea, embodied in the Declaration of Lima, may be called a restatement of the doctrine of Monroe; but it can just as accurately be called a restatement of the doctrine of that great South American statesman, Simon Bolivar. For that great liberator sponsored the same idea in his time many generations ago. He stood for a 'community of nations' and the co-operative and united action of all the American republics in defense of the right of the New World to work out its salvation in its own way and in harmony with its own ideas and ideals.

"And so this doctrine enunciated at Lima is not just the policy of the United States; it is the common policy of all the American Republics in defense of their common interests. Nature has embarked us on the same bottom and we must sink or swim together."

Pedestrian Waits For Green Signal, Walks Into Gift

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 24 (AP)—A group of pedestrians started to cross Main Street just as the "go" light changed to red. All but one raced across the busy thoroughfare anyway.

The lone observer of safety regulations, Mrs. Robert B. Browne, returned to the sidewalk, waited until the green signal flashed on and made the crossing in leisurely fashion.

When she reached the other side, a patrolman handed her a ticket. It entitled her to $15 in merchandise at a department store as a reward for her compliance with the laws.

That incident was an example of how the city has reversed the old American bawl-'em-out or summon-'em-to-court policy during this week's safety campaign. Instead of confining their efforts to cracking down on violators, the policemen give prize tickets to motorists and pedestrians who comply with the spirit and the letter of the municipal rules.

A check showed that a dozen persons had received awards worth between $5 and $20 in goods donated by merchants. It disclosed too, that no reportable accident had occurred since the drive began.

A squad car cruises about the town. From its loudspeaker comes commendation for the law abiders and scoldings for those who err.

Chile Weighs Armament Plan; To Buy Equipment Overseas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—This is the latest South American country to announce a rearmament plan. Special expenditure of one billion pesos ($40,000,000) has been asked, urgently, of Congress. The bill proposes to set up a Higher Council of National Defense with exceptional powers to intervene in the control of public utilities and industries considered inseparable from territorial security.

President Aguirre admits he is following the example of neighbors in "adopting measures of reasonable prevision and security" to avoid the "pernicious consequences produced by the neglect of national defense." He couples the repercussions of the European war with Chilean rearmament plans. Some of the bill's provisions also imply action against neutrality breakers and "fifth columnists."

Expenditure of the billion pesos will be entrusted to the Higher Council presided over by the National Defense Minister. Other Foreign Ministers and the Army, Navy, and Air commanders. Equipment will be brought preferentially from Chile's best overseas customer, on barter terms if necessary.

Funds From Loans

The money will be raised by domestic or foreign loans at an interest not exceeding five per cent, service to be guaranteed by an extra one per cent sales tax and an impost of one to four per cent on salaries. It is argued that the latter will bring home directly to the salaried classes the vital question of security.

In the cause of national interest and security, the President, at the request of the Council and in preparation of resistance to foreign aggression, can declare any business or activity "essential to the defense of the country." It can then take any measure regarding this business or activity to adapt or co-ordinate it in any general defense plan.

Within six months of the promulgation of the law, all public utilities, especially those concerned with supplies to cities and towns, must complete defensive measures for their plant and machinery. The plans are to be submitted to the Council for approval. No new utility can be established without this safeguard.

Workers Must Be Chilean

Precautions against the "fifth column" appear to be included in Article 10 which says that the personnel of public utilities must be Chilean. Only the President of the Republic is qualified to grant exceptions. This restriction on nationality also applies to fiscal, semi-fiscal and private activities "of importance to the security and progress of the country." The time-limit for compliance with this is also six months.

Neither foreign individuals nor companies with foreign capital can own or operate industrial, mining or landed estates within 50 kilometers of the terrestrial and 15 of the maritime frontier. Within these frontier limitations the Defense Council can expropriate estates, payments being charged to the rearmament fund.

In addition to the foregoing plans it is understood that the authorities have in view a more adequate preparation of the physical power of the nation. Compulsory service has long been in force but with a generous system of exemptions.

President Aguirre, when last addressing Congress, predicted organization of civil training prior to genuine military service, from which only justified exemptions would be permitted. He also hoped to see some analogous training in the woman's sphere, on the basis of altruistic action through institutions like the Red Cross.

Argentina Arrests Pro-Nazi Publisher

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 24 (AP)—Enrique Oses, publisher of the pro-Nazi newspaper El Pampero, was arrested yesterday on orders of the Justice Department, and copies of the edition in which the newspaper allegedly libeled the British community in Argentina were impounded.

Señor Oses was charged with insulting the British Government, Prime Minister Churchill, the British Ambassador to Argentina Sir Esmond Ovey, and the colony of some 50,000 British citizens in Argentina.

Prosecution of the newspaper came after it published what officials said was an anti-British article described as obscene and a violation of public morals.

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Defense Fund Aids Industry In Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Heavy expenditures for national defense in this area are providing an industrial impetus that is having its effect upon production and distribution up and down the Coast. Work planned at Army and Navy bases in Alaska call for heavy supplies of cement, lumber, and food.

At the Army base at Anchorage alone there is allotted $11,777,000 to be spent for grading and drainage, hangars, shops, A. C. warehouse, runways and paved aprons, photographic laboratory, quarters, barracks for 1,000 men, post exchange, service club, gymnasium, hospital, central heating and lighting plant, utilities, bakery and laundry equipment, telephone construction, nurses' quarters, railroad spur, officers' mess, fire and guard house.

Projects included in the defense of Alaska are Army bases at Fairbanks and Anchorage, and Navy bases at Sitka, Kodiak and Unalaska. The recent sailing of 700 troops on the Army transport, St. Mihiel, for Alaska with ammunition, guns, trucks and supplies was a graphic indication of defense progress. Seattle and San Francisco shared in provisioning the transport.

Flow of Freight

The flow of freight to the North is one of the best barometers of the huge supply needed to feed men and build bases. The Alaska steamship Company sends, every ten days, an extra boat with supplies for the Kodiak Navy base. Canned milk alone, where fresh milk is not available, makes one of the large items.

Nearer at home, Puget Sound defenses are stimulating manufacturing, shipping and employment. Within a figurative stone's throw of Tacoma are three of the important military and naval units of the United States, Fort Lewis, McChord Army Air Base, and the Puget Sound Navy Yard at Bremerton. Only 40 miles away is the Sand Point Naval Air Station at Seattle.

Fort Lewis, nothing but a group of wooden structures during the World War, is now a small city enclosed in a wooded area of 70,000 acres. While there is little new construction, the addition of new men means constantly increasing need of supplies. McChord Field, contingent to it, has already completed hangars, warehouses, power house, barracks and some residences, and still calls for construction of what will eventually be 400 buildings.

New Facilities

Sand Point on Lake Washington has just received an appropriation of $3,500,000 for construction of additional facilities in what is already one of the Nation's large and complete air bases. Much of this money will go for labor. Both Sand Point and McChord Fields have steadily employed large groups of Work Projects Administration Labor necessary in the clearing and grading of large areas of land.

The Puget Sound Navy Yard which now employs 7,000 men will put on what is estimated as an additional thousand in construction of two new destroyers. The Boeing Aircraft plant in Seattle, although not primarily a national defense activity, is increasing its facilities because of war orders for both the Allies and the United States. Crews are working day and night in a huge addition to their present factory.

Recent appropriations include $1,285,000 for expansion of the Naval and Submarine Air Base at Tongue Point at the mouth of the Columbia. This is the only defense unit in what Oregonians see as their undefended coastline. Portland's contribution in defense supplies is in the line of plywood, lumber, and spruce, and in a large metal fabricating industry and structural plate work. In a long range defense program cheap power and metallurgic development is seen as an important part which the City will be able to supply.

Chicago Parks Developing Group of Young Gardeners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When a boy knocks a fly and the fielder has to jump over a well-groomed hedge to catch it, well, the question is which is more important—a score for our side, or saving the hedge from hard blows. Turning boys and girls toward the beauties of shrubs and growing things in the park and a willingness to protect them is gaining ground in Chicago this summer.

More than 800 youngsters are hoeing, weeding, and harvesting both flowers and vegetables on little garden plots allotted them in obscure corners of park property instead of being let loose to climb trees, and otherwise render destructive turns to landscaped scrubbery, bushes, and flower beds. In fact, it is estimated that the junior garden club movement here, giving city children a chance to dig and plant and cultivate, cuts down the city's landscaping bill by about $25,000 a year, according to V. K. Brown, recreation director of the Chicago Park District.

The planting idea with all of its accompanying study of trees and growing things is part of a nation-wide movement in city parks throughout the country to help boys and girls appreciate the beauties of nature, park officials point out. The movement comes somewhat as a counterbalance to the former rush to organize everyone into teams and tournaments for physical recreation in their increased leisure time. As one park official put it, "We have been so busy scheduling people's time into games that the park itself, its trees, and beauties are forgotten."

Now Hoeing

The youngsters who planted their seeds in the spring are now hoeing, weeding, and watering, coaxing the zinnias, petunias, nasturtiums, carrots, and other vegetables to respond to their care. More than 100 little plots, some no larger than a small living room, are set aside in 60 parks, usually back behind the beaten path of tourists.

The whole junior gardening idea in the Chicago parks which started in a small way here two summers ago is expanding in many directions, according to Miss Florence Keefer, Assistant Art Craft Supervisor, who is in charge of the summer gardening. It now includes hikes in the parks, making window box gardens for home use, a study of trees and shrubs and weeds, scrap books where various leaves are collected, taking gardening ideas back home wherever there is a chance to dig in one's own back yard.

Sometimes a dozen or more boys and girls will pool their resources and ideas and make a sort of community garden. In other places, they cling to individualistic ideas and each child plants his own row of petunias, zinnias, snapdragons, or cosmos.

Vegetable gardening is becoming more popular, and appears to be more "practical" to some of the boys, Miss Keefer said. In one park the garden club planted lettuce, radishes, onions and ventured a little corn. Every Saturday noon they meet out under the trees and eat their sandwiches brought from home supplemented with their own "home-grown vegetables."

New Project

A new project, started this summer, involves turning old maintenance shacks for park tools into recreation centers for these young gardeners. One of these located in a very small park was renovated and decorated by boys and girls who use it for their meetings. They have planted their gardens in tin cans and flower pots which they put out each morning on the shelves outside the windows and take in again at night.

After children have had this experience of tending to their own growing things, they take a different attitude toward park property, park officials point out. Seeing the landscape architect or a park gardener restoring broken shrubbery begins to register with the youngsters, it is said.

"Wanton destruction of bushes and injury to trees is not so much deliberate vandalism on the part of the boys," declared Mr. Brown, "but an unawareness that landscaping has been done, and that it takes work and cultivation to keep green things growing." When boys get interested in doing their own planting, however, their whole attitude changes, Mr. Brown pointed out, and their respect for these growing things in nature suddenly rises.

Life-Saving Course Nets Red Cross $25

RICHMOND, Va., July 24 (AP)—The life saving course it gave 20-year-old Palmer Forbes of Richmond was a good investment for the Red Cross.

Mr. Forbes was strolling near the city wharves July 20 when he saw a boat carrying a man and wife and two children capsize. He plunged in and pulled them ashore one by one.

The rescued family proffered $25 as a small payment on "the debt we owe you."

"I can't take money for this," Mr. Forbes said. "Give it to the Red Cross."

The grateful family promised to abide by his wish.

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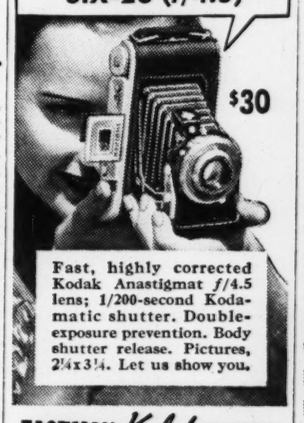

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1,300,000 Home Guards Bolster British Defense

By the Associated Press

Britain has a force of 1,300,000 "Home Guard" troops—local defense volunteers—in readiness, for protection against such emergencies as parachute attacks, War Minister Anthony Eden announced. He added that reorganization and re-equipment of French, Belgian, Czechoslovak, Norwegian and Polish soldiers now in Brtain was making "good progress."

Meanwhile bombing raids continued on all sides pending the expected German attack on Britain while Germany claimed to have sunk a British submarine, two patrol boats, and two large merchant ships and Italy said it had sunk an Australian destroyer and a submarine.

More than 60 German and British planes engaged in a terrific battle over the Thames River estuary when German bombers attacked a merchant convoy. More than 100 bombs were reported to have been dropped on shipping. The Germans claimed to have "annihilated" a convey—apparently the same one. London reports stated that the attackers were put to flight.

Five German bombers were shot down in raids ranging from Britain's East Coast to Wales and southwest Scotland.

Raid on Shipping

A formation of six planes dropped about 100 bombs in an attack on shipping off the southeast coast without any apparent hit.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the "French National Committee" in London, appealed to Frenchmen everywhere to continue the fight against Germany.

"It is your duty to do so," he declared in a radiocast address "Do not place the orders of a discredited authority before your sacred obligation to fight for the salvation of France."

He said French operations on land and sea would be resumed soon.

Germans Active

There has been "greatly increased activity" in dockyards and railways of German-occupied Belgium and the Netherlands during the last seven days, neutral sources reported.

These sources said Germans apparently were concentrating military supplies in the Western Lowlands. There was no confirmation of the report in British quarters.

Nazis Angered

Germany appeared today convinced that a peaceful settlement with England was impossible.

German commentators cast aside all reserve and loosed a flood of caustic criticism of English political leadership.

The official Nazi Völkischer Beobachter, appeared with a red bannerline proclaiming: "England chooses war!"

"England arrogant though falling," said a headline in the Börsen Zeitung, while the Allgemeine Zeitung declared that "all Europe discounts England's chances."

It was pointed out that only a few more weeks of good summer flying weather remain and the attack on England is not likely to be long delayed.

In Rome the authoritative Fascist editor Virginio Gayda termed British Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax's speech an "appeal to fanaticism" which held no hope of peace.

Signor Gayda said the "improvised fervor for justice at the eleventh hour" expressed by Lord Halifax "is only a desperate but useless maneuver directed at creating an alibi in defense of that genuine injustice which is crystallized in the whole system of British hegemony."

Reich Sea Claims

Destruction of a British submarine, two patrol boats, a mine sweeper, and two large merchant ships was claimed by the German High Command today.

DNB, official German news agency, elaborating on the communiqué, said the British submarine was attacked in the North Sea east of Aberdeen, Scotland, by a plane which dived to within 250 feet of the water before dropping three bombs.

One hit the submarine abaft its conning tower, DNB said, and a few minutes later the boat nosed down, leaving a widening smear of oil on the water.

The High Command declared that Nazi bombers had wrought extensive damage in southern England the previous day, hitting several rail lines and roads, as well as reserve barracks.

The communiqué admitted the loss of two planes. It claimed the destruction of three British planes during R. A. F. raids over Northern and Western Germany. The raiders did little damage, the High Command declared.

One German plane was lost in yesterday's raiding activities, the High Command said, noting that adverse weather conditions limited flights.

Italy Reports

A communiqué issued by the Italian High Command, declared that Italian submarines in the eastern Mediterranean had sunk an Australian destroyer and a submarine.

Italian airmen, it said, bombed a gasoline depot at the Malta naval base, causing numerous fires.

One British plane was shot down in North Africa.

Twice, the Italian High Command said, the antiaircraft batteries sent up barrages over the city, no bombs were dropped.

British Air Raids

British bombing planes scored direct hits on a jetty at which some submarines were moored in Tobruk Harbor, Italian Libya, July 22, the Royal Air Force reported in a communiqué from Cairo, Egypt.

Four explosions followed, the communiqué said. El Gubbi and El Adem airdromes also were attacked.

The communiqué said that a low level bombing attack was made on Umm Hagar airdrome in Italian East Africa and considerable damage was done. Another raid was made in the Massawa area.

Bombers of the South African Air Force attacked an Italian force in Ethiopia damaging lorries and machine guns, while four raids were carried out on the Ethiopian center of Diredawa damaging the airdrome and surrounding buildings.

Fares for the Fair

Wide World

Woman Conductor

The London Passenger Transport Board has recently signed up hundreds of women for duty on buses. Here's a fare taker as she started on her day's work at a London depot. All applicants for jobs on buses must be between 23 and 35. Passed by British censor.

Daladier Held at Marseille For Probe of War Activities

VICHY, France, July 24 (AP)—Former Premier Edouard Daladier, whose Government declared war on Germany last fall, was confined within the City of Marseille today under orders of the new Pétain-Laval Regime, marked for "investigation" and possible punishment for alleged responsibility for France's entry into the conflict and for its defeat.

Also confined to Marseille pending "investigation" with M. Daladier were several other former Government leaders and members of Parliament who arrived at the southern port July 23 from French Morocco, whither they had sailed with M. Daladier on June 20. This was two days before the signing of the French-German armistice but, according to the present Government, three days after that armistice was asked for.

The Government of Premier Marshal Philippe Pétain and Vice Premier Pierre Laval was described authoritatively as "entering a new and more vigorous phase" of activity and it was added that "punishment will come for those responsible for the war."

Just what the punishment would be was not immediately clear, but simultaneously with announcement of steps against M. Daladier and his aides, the Cabinet approved a decree for withdrawal of French citizenship and confiscation of all property of all Frenchmen who left France "without valid reasons" between May 10, the day the German western offensive began, and June 30, eight days after the signing of the armistice.

Many Persons Covered

This decree, Minister of Justice Raphael Alibert explained, is aimed against Frenchmen who went abroad, and would cover persons like Gen. Charles de Gaulle and others who went with him to London to continue fighting against Germany, and also persons who went to Canada and the United States.

M. Alibert said there would be no general action but that rather each case would be handled by a separate decree, each person having the right to show proof that his reason for leaving France was "valid."

By the decree, the action against such Frenchmen can be extended to affect the wife and family of the individual.

Persons who were in the armed forces at the time they left France will be considered deserters, M. Alibert said.

Among those facing "investigation" with M. Daladier for France's present plight are two members of the Government which declared war: Cesar Campinchi, Navy Minister, and Georges Mandel, Colonial Minister. Another is Yvon Delbos, who was Minister of Education in the Daladier Cabinet as reformed a few days after the outbreak of war. He is a former Foreign Minister.

Desertion Charged

It was understood 14 members of Parliament, including Jammy Schmidt, Chamber of Deputies Budget Reporter, were still in Morocco. Four of the deputies facing "investigation" were in the Army when they went to Africa and thus face charges of desertion.

M. Daladier and the others sailed for Morocco aboard the French liner Massilia. Whereabouts of the group had been a mystery to the public and some fears had been expressed for their safety.

M. Daladier became Premier April 10, 1938, succeeding Socialist Leon Blum, and remained in office until March 20 of this year. He signed the pact of Munich with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Reichsführer, and Premier Mussolini. Then his Government declared war on Germany and served through last winter's relative quiet on the Western Front. He resigned amid criticism for his failure to prosecute the war more vigorously.

M. Daladier nevertheless was retained in the Government of Premier Paul Reynaud and made a member of a special five-man War Committee. M. Reynaud and his Cabinet then resigned after the collapse of the French armies before the German onslaught, to be succeeded by Marshal Pétain, who sued for peace.

Marshal Pétain took office June 16 and four days later M. Daladier and his former aides were on their way to Africa.

Peasants on Top

VICHY, France, July 24 (AP)—A campaign to make the peasants France's favorite sons has been initiated by Pierre Caziot, Minister of Agriculture in the Pétain Government, who said agricultural reconstruction would be accomplished by showing the peasantry their "social importance."

Men of the soil, he declared, must have comfortable, well-lighted, airy homes and their "past impression" of inferiority in the social scale must be banished.

France's cereal crops are in satisfactory condition, M. Caziot said, although harvesting will be difficult. He said potatoes, beets, and some other items have suffered from war and disease.

The steel industry would be adapted to new forms of production.

Several morning newspapers proposed in almost identical articles the establishment of a system of obligatory health certificates.

Le Petit Parisien said the system would "end the reign of fat, puffing state employees" by making some form of physical training compulsory.

Aid for Homeless

PARIS (via Berlin), July 19 (delayed)—(AP)—The German relief organization NSV (National Sozialistische Volkswohlfahrt) estimated today that there are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 homeless war refugees in France. The organization says it has set up refugee camps throughout France.

PARIS, July 20 (via Berlin, delayed) — (AP) — Wayne Chatfield Taylor, European delegate of the American Red Cross, reported today that the first American Red Cross ship, the McKeesport, had arrived in Marseille, where its cargo for the aid of war victims would be distributed immediately.

Appeal to French

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The British Government is arranging to pay French volunteers under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, as well as the Poles and Czechs in arms here against Germany.

Sir Edward Grigg, Undersecretary for War, told a questioner in Commons that rates of pay are still to be decided.

The Norwegian, Netherlands, and Belgian Governments are paying their soldiers themselves, he said.

General de Gaulle, in a broadcast to all Frenchmen last night that the French struggle against Germany and Italy "will be resumed shortly on sea and on land."

French airmen already have rejoined the battle in the air above German territory in a raid Sunday night, he said.

General de Gaulle told Frenchmen in German-occupied territory:

"It is your duty, if compelled to work for the enemy, to offer passive resistance by all the means in your power. It must never happen that Frenchmen, either directly or indirectly, should help to forge weapons which may kill other sons of France."

He invited all Frenchmen who are able to do so to join him.

"It is your duty to do so," he said. "Do not place the orders of a discredited authority before your sacred obligation to fight for the salvation of France."

British Leaflet Raids On France to Continue

By the Associated Press

London, July 24

The British practice of dropping leaflets over France "to convey to the French people the real facts of the situation" will be continued and extended, Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper informed the House of Commons today.

Chinese Fight To Open Road To Hong Kong

HONG KONG, July 24 (AP)—Chinese guerrillas and regulars fought a pitched battle today with the Japanese forces which a month ago occupied a strip of mainland adjacent to the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

The Chinese attacked in force at dawn.

Observers on hilltops within British territory saw the Chinese engage the Japanese force, which was estimated at 900 Japanese and 3,000 Chinese mercenaries.

By mid-afternoon, witnesses said, the superiority of Japanese artillery had forced the attackers to retreat, but the fighting continued 20 miles north of the center of Hong Kong.

The Japanese forces were those which had moved in and blocked the Colony's trade and communication with the interior of China.

Russia as Ally

CHUNGKING, July 24 (AP)—China must have skillful diplomacy and internal solidarity to fight on successfully, Lin Yu-tang, the Chinese author, told his countrymen yesterday in his first article published since his return from a three-year stay in the United States.

China can remain friendly both with the United States and Soviet Russia, but, because of recent developments, Russia's friendship is more important to China, declared the author of "My Country and My People" and "The Importance of Living."

Japan Seeks Leadership In New World Order

TOKYO, July 24 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye proclaimed his policy of placing Japan in a position to take a guiding role in establishing a "new world order" and of maintaining Japan's position of independence.

At the same time the Cabinet Council agreed on a basic platform:

1. To attempt to contribute to world peace in accordance with the Empire's "spirit of international brotherhood."
2. To strengthen national defense, including the establishment of an East Asia economic bloc and to reform the domestic structure.

Although Cabinet ministers had given out interviews declaring that Japan should "share the world with Germany and Italy" and undertake a "surprise" policy based on Adolf Hitler's "Blitzkrieg" measures and designed for close alignment with the Rome-Berlin Axis and freedom from the United States-British economic orbit, Prince Konoye himself declared that Japan was relying too much on foreign countries in its economic structure.

As the Cabinet's first task he foresaw a strengthening of totalitarianism at home with far-reaching sacrifices demanded of all, and a "reformed" diplomacy largely shouldered by Japanese militarists.

Embassy Explains

SHANGHAI, July 24 (AP)—A Japanese Embassy spokesman today described a series of incidents involving United States citizens since July 7 as "an unfortunate coincidence from which it cannot be concluded that Japan is adopting an anti-American attitude."

Declaring at a press conference that "it is the duty of newspapermen to keep calm," he said telegrams sent to President Roosevelt by five American newsmen—who urged retaliatory acts against Japan unless Tokyo acted to restrain Japanese elements in Shanghai—gave a false impression that anti-American sentiment was growing among Japanese.

Hallet Abend, correspondent of the New York Times who recently was beaten and robbed of manuscripts in his apartment, declared that a tall Japanese, accompanied by a Chinese, attempted to enter his office today on the pretext that he had phoned them to fix his typewriter.

He said policemen guarding the office refused them entry, and thereupon the men left the building.

The correspondents called the Embassy spokesman's attention to a proclamation issued by Japanese residents of Hangchow saying:

"Since the atrocities committed by American marines at Shanghai July 7, the American Government has tried to avert its responsibility. This hostile attitude can never be tolerated. We want to warn Americans that if they don't, withdraw from Asia forthwith, Japan will take the necessary steps."

The atrocities referred to had reference to charges by Japanese that United States marines mistreated Japanese gendarmes arrested in the International Settlement.

One correspondent asserted that persons attending the meeting at which the proclamation was drawn up were transported by Japanese Army trucks.

The spokesman, saying that "a mass meeting wouldn't be held if each case were settled in the proper way," declared that any impression that Japanese authorities had instigated the assault and robbery of Mr. Abend was erroneous.

"Granting that the Abend case did occur," he said, "it is just like a Japanese journalist living in New York suffering robbery and violence."

Envoy Exchange

MELBOURNE, Victoria, July 24 (AP)—An exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and Australia is expected shortly.

Minister of External Affairs John McEwen says the exchange of ministers is "very desirable" to maintain peaceful relations.

Gold Buying Poses Problem

Continued from Page 1

in point of fact, has never resumed it. But it didn't close the open market for individual or foreign buying in London, and there the price of gold began its spectacular rise. It had shot up from 85 shillings to 133 shillings, or 56 per cent, when President Roosevelt himself took a hand in gold price-raising.

President Roosevelt's first step took place on Oct. 25, 1933. The President authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to bid for gold at $31.36 an ounce. The price was lifted day by day till on Jan. 30, 1934, a price was fixed at $35 an ounce, or a 70 per cent rise. It has remained ever since at this level. The price in the open market in London kept pace with the American price, while other countries, impelled by the British and then the American action, themselves hoisted the price of gold in their own currencies.

Scramble for Gold

Moreover, the output encouraged by the higher world price wasn't all loaded on to Uncle Sam. Gold, even at the higher prices, was bought by others besides the United States Treasury. There occurred, indeed, such a general bidding, even a scramble, for the increased supply of gold that till 1933 the metal was in fairly general demand by half a dozen governments and millions of individuals—individuals who could buy it in London, though not in the United States.

Prof. Alvin H. Hansen has computed these takings up till 1938. He finds that American gold holdings increased by 88 per cent in the five-year period from 1933 to 1938. But he finds, too, that Britain increased its holdings by 165 per cent, the Netherlands by 60 per cent, while Belgium and Switzerland maintained theirs. In other words, Britain and the United States shared the responsibility (the Netherlands was a relatively minor taker) for the buying support of the gold market.

Another reason which is more tenable than the President's gold policy as an explanation of the flow of gold to America is the trade balance.

In foreign trade the United States is in the position of a creditor. That is, it sells more goods than it buys. Excess of merchandise exports amounted to $3,000,000,000 between January, 1934 and December, 1939. Such balances must, of course, be settled somehow, and in the manner of settlement there has been something of a revolution, in that of late years they have been taken mainly in gold.

"Invisible Export"

In the old days payment of outstanding balances was made to the United States chiefly in the form of goods and services sold and rendered to American tourists and in the selling of bonds to American investors. The former method is called an "invisible export." A tourist goes to France, say, and buys French goods, perhaps travels in a French boat. The effect of these transactions is precisely the same as if a person went to a Fifth Avenue store and bought some French goods. As for buying of French bonds by the American investor, this marked a postponement of settlement rather than a settlement itself.

But a remarkable change has come over these ways of settling balances or postponing the settlement of balances since 1934. Tourism has fallen off. Now, as a result of the war, it has gone down to zero. Buying of foreign obligations, also, has almost vanished, and in regard to most countries of any importance, is statutorily forbidden. Consequently the burden of settlement of trade balances has fallen upon gold, the ultimate balancer. Since the United States would buy gold where it wouldn't buy other commodities (in fact, treats gold as a cash payment), gold has been used in place of other traditional balancers.

Yet far more gold has been imported than is necessary to pay for excess exports. To date only about a quarter of the metal could be said to represent payments for American goods. What of the remainder? Here the commonsense explanation is that the incoming gold is represented by capital movements out of Europe. Foreign funds came to America in search of profit in the early days of the New Deal. Some of the money is American capital which has been recalled as a result of European unsettlement. But most of it is European money which fled Europe for safety's sake.

This vast capital movement got under way as a converging all-European wave upon America after the Czech crisis in 1938. London no longer could keep gold—or wanted to. In the first seven months of 1938, the British imported $420,000,000, but in the last five months lost $708,000,000. Thus the last haven of gold in Europe collapsed.

Now that Europe is in the throes of war, the freedom of movement for capital has been abolished. That is to say, no Briton who wished to transfer his property to the United States could do so. But this hasn't slackened the flow of the yellow metal across the Atlantic. The movement, rather, has been accelerated, for the British have mobilized their gold resources, and are shipping them to the United States in wartime purchases of American goods.

Thus the gold problem has become a war trade problem. Virtually all America's trade now consists of munitions for gold, and, if the war continues, the remaining quarter of the world's monetary stock will find lodgment on American shores.

Next Article Will Deal With the Future of Gold

Hull's Plan Wins Support

Continued from Page 1

ity nor use of the seas for its cargoes while Britain holds the front line of defense for free peoples.

Yet Havana looks ahead to the postwar reconstruction. Regardless of the outcome in Europe, millions of human beings will be homeless, hungry, needing comfort and employment. A world, or at least its most highly developed centers, must then be rebuilt.

No delegate interviewed in Havana has sought to minimize the danger of having to deal in some form with Nazi Germany for an unpredictable time. The United States, where both major parties are now on record for avoiding direct embroilment in the European war, wants a British victory but is already preparing to deal, if necessary, with a Reich dominant in Europe.

From these harsh facts arises the epochal choice bearing down upon every Nation represented in Havana. The Nazi system tends to brush aside refinements in pressing for action along one of two irreconcilable courses. The first is acceptance of Nazi methods, with an increasing degree of subservience to the originator of those methods. The second is resistance, for with Hitlerian thinking there is no give and take, no easy tolerance, no live and let live, no appeasement except at the price of further aggressions that soon show their horns through the mist of facile promises.

Naziism vs. Democracy

Since Naziism is the sworn and voluntary foe of everything summed up under the term "liberal democracy," the Americas have in sober fact come to a decision unexampled in their existence as independent Nations.

No Latin American here seriously considers the prospect of trying to boycott Nazi Europe, nor is this the purpose underlying Mr. Hull's cartel. But the United States Delegation, for one, sees grave dangers in leaving the American economy wide open for any use the Nazis care to make of it. By the cartel, more liberal credit terms, and an immense reinvigoration of the Inter-American system as a whole, Washington seeks to prevent Nazi dominance of the other Americas through the familiar device of trade penetration.

On that vast program Havana is taking the first steps, and on that program in times to come may turn the survival of all that can be saved from the Western Hemisphere of freemen.

United States' Plan

The proposal made yesterday by the United States delegation in the form of a proposed convention for a collective trusteeship for European possessions in the New World whose status may at any time be endangered by events in Europe envisages the following machinery being set up:

1. Submission to the 21 American Nations of a draft of the convention. Every ratifying Nation becomes a member of the Central Committee in charge of all questions arising regarding the colonies.

2. The committee will decide when the European sovereignty over any specific colony, say Danish Greenland or the Caribbean refinery island of the Netherlands, Curacao, has been affected seriously enough to constitute a menace to the Americas.

3. The date of Sept. 1, 1939 is taken as the start for considering sovereignty over colonies, since the war began that day in Europe.

4. Any colony decided in need of American administration is to be turned over to a commission of three, representing the American Nations best suited to deal with the specific problem. This commission is actually to rule the colony until final disposition is effected.

5. All profits accruing from the colony are to be used exclusively for the benefit of the populace and to defray the cost of administration.

6. American Governments bind themselves not to take any action on the colonies without consulting the other members of the American family of nations.

7. All action in the central committee is to be by a two-thirds vote. This abandons the traditional inter-American rule of unanimity in view of the special colonial problems.

Child Evacuation

LONDON, July 24 (AP) — Health Minister Malcolm MacDonald said today that 220,000 school children had been removed to rural counties from London and towns along the northeast coast in the past six weeks.

Removal from "invasion" areas has reached "enormous dimensions," the Minister said.

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Federation Moves Gain in Europe; British Offer to France a Step

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although Britain's offer to renounce its sovereignty in order to become one nation with France is now shelved for the duration of the war, the fact that the offer was made and the precise nature of the union proposed are considered to be of the highest significance by those circles in Britain which have been and still are planning for a new European or World order.

Britain's readiness to surrender its national sovereignty in a union with France is even seen by some observers here to have considerable significance with a view to possible future relations with the United States.

"In light of the British offer," a leader of the Federal Union movement said, "it looks as if we might be prepared to become the 49th State of United States if the opportunity occurred."

British Offer Cited

However that may be, Britons awoke one morning to find that they might have become Frenchmen overnight; while similarly every Frenchman had been offered British citizenship. Such a revolutionary and completely unexpected move to change the whole status of the British people without their even being consulted in the first instance would in normal circumstances have proved one of the most remarkable developments in British history.

But owing to the simultaneous news, even more sensational in its immediate implications, that France was seeking an armistice with Germany, the Franco-British Union scheme did not receive the attention it would have merited in normal circumstances.

Moreover, the British Cabinet's offer to the French Government lost something of its reality since the proposal was refused, or arrived too late, as one report insists, before the British people even heard about it.

Was such action by the British Cabinet constitutional? This was a question discussed in parliamentary circles here with varying conclusions. But on reflection a more important view of the offer of Union was the evidence of the actual readiness of the all-party British Cabinet actually to surrender its country's sovereignty.

In the many discussions which have in past months ranged round the idea of Federation, of which a key point is the necessity of national sovereignty being sacrificed, considerable doubt has been felt about the willingness of powers to make such a sacrifice.

Admittedly the British decision was made in the moment of extreme crisis, as a last desperate effort to save France. But the decision was taken, and its significance is being fully realized by those who have long been pressing for a completely new approach to the problem of world peace.

Official Definition

Federal Unionists are impressed by the precision of the official definition of the proposed Union compared with some of the guarded and somewhat woolly pronouncements hitherto made by Government spokesmen on schemes for inter-governmental control.

They comment on how well thought out is the declaration of Union which was presented to the French Government with such speed. They see in the declaration evidence that the statesmen now at the helm in Britain have deep sympathy for the fundamental ideals of Federation and wide understanding of how they must be made to function.

Points of the draft declaration are:

"At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world the Governments of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union and unyielding resolution in their common defence of justice and freedom, against subjection which reduces mankind to a life or robots and slaves.

"Franco-British Union"

"The two Governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two Nations but one Franco-British Union. The constitution of the Union will provide for joint organs of defense, foreign, financial and economic policies. Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France.

"Both countries will share responsibility for the repair of the devastation of war, wherever it occurs in their territories, and the resources of both shall be equally, and as one, applied to that purpose.

"During the war there shall be a single war Cabinet, and all the forces of Britain and France, whether on land, sea, or in the air, will be placed under its direction. It will govern from wherever it best can. The two Parliaments will be formally associated."

In Britain's inner war Cabinet of five, all, with the possible exception of Mr. Chamberlain, have shown more than sympathy with the idea of Federation.

Commonwealth of States

An important statement on allied peace aims as seen by the new British Government was made recently by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio in the Inner War Cabinet. In an interview with the Hungarian Agency "K. H." he is reported as saying: "In our view a lasting peace is obtainable only by the establishment of a commonwealth of states, whose collective authority shall transcend, in its proper sphere, the sovereign rights of individual nations.

"Under this collective organization, there must be a place for a free Germany.

"All nations must have the right to live their own lives free but cooperative within the new order."

A Sign of Hope

Federal Union News commenting on this statement says, "If an important member of the British Government is able to make such a statement at a time when the Nazis are doing their level best to undermine the tolerance of the whole world, there is great hope of the peace conference being conducted on the right lines."

Of France's inability to accept the British offer of union, Mr. Churchill said in Parliament, "However matters may go in France or with the French Government or with another French Government, we in this island and in the British Empire will never lose our sense of comradeship with the French people . . . if final victory rewards our toils they shall share the gains, aye, and freedom shall be restored to all. We abate nothing of our just demands—Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, all who have joined their causes to our own shall be restored."

New 'Fifth Column' To Fight Nazis Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Proposals that Britain should immediately begin to build up an effective "fifth column" in Germany have been set on foot by the organizers of the Federal Union movement in England.

It is suggested that by intensive propaganda the numerous peoples who are living in a state of subjugation and discontent under the Nazis may be induced to direct all their hopes and efforts toward constructive reforms in the direction of a real "United States" of Europe.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 24 — Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax's radiocast reply to Reichsführer Hitler July 22 gives one more indication that the leaders of non-Nazi Europe are seriously considering Federal Union as the most hopeful solution of Europe's political problem.

Lord Halifax pictured Europe of the future as a "free association of independent states." A similar proposal has been ventilated only the previous day by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, South African Premier, who in a radiocast speech made a plea for an "international society of free nations with central control, but leaving each of the member states adequate freedom to live its own life.

The strides that the federal union idea has been making among leaders of political thought in Britain recently may be gathered from the fact that almost three quarters of the British Cabinet are known to be friendly to the scheme.

Support by Churchill

Premier Winston Churchill is president of a society called "The New Commonwealth," which advocates a federation of Europe as a first step toward a world organization. War Minister Anthony Eden has frequently indicated his sympathy with some form of federal unionism. Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Propaganda, is president of the English committee of the Pan Europa organization founded some years ago by Count Coudenhove-Kalergi of Belgium. Mr. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary for India, is treasurer of that organization.

Mr. Clement Attlee, Labor member of the War Cabinet is author of the now famous phrase "federate or perish." Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, is one of the original members of the Federal Union group and Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair, is one of the strongest supporters of the federal idea. Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, and a Labor member, is a prominent member of the co-operative party, which advocated federation at a recent party conference in Newcastle.

Federalism Gains

Mr. Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Minister of Information, in his book "Why Britain is at War" advocates the formation of a United States of Europe. Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, was one of the framers of the Labor Party's recent declaration of policy, which advocated federalism, and Mr. Richard Law, Financial Secretary of the War Office, has been one of the acknowledged leaders of the Federal Union movement.

While the actual membership of the movement known as "Federal Union" is not large—about 15,000—the amount of leadership represented in its ranks makes it highly influential, while other organizations working for a similar end, such as the International Peace Conference with 1,000,000 members, swell the total to formidable proportions.

No less active than the English Federal Union Society, with its 250 branches in England and others in Australasia, Ireland, Switzerland and elsewhere, is the corresponding movement in America founded by Clarence K. Streit.

Publicity Campaign

In a recent full-page advertisement the latter organization urges the immediate formation of a "Federal Union among at least the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Have these seven states do as our thirteen states did—proclaim their free principles in a common declaration, set up a provisional Inter-Continental Congress to defend them all and establish the nucleus of a world federal union, modeled on our own constitution, to which other democracies could be admitted as states are admitted to the American Union."

In this manner the American organization is able to move quicker than its European counterparts, which are finding their means of propaganda severly curtailed by shortage of paper. Nevertheless at a recent meeting of the Executive Committtee of the British movement it was unanimously voted to intensify its campaign for Federal Union by all means at its disposal.

Russia Orders More Men To Sign for Military Duty

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP) — All males between the ages of 19 and 50 not previously registered for military service were ordered today to register during the first two weeks of September.

The Chief Military Command in a posted order also directed women specialists between the same ages to register. These include Telegraphers, Nurses, Doctors, Parachute Folders, and Photo Laboratory workers.

Construction Up In Canada in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Contracts awarded for all types of construction in June in Canada totaled $39,097,000, a gain of 55.1 per cent over the June, 1939, total of $25,196,300, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd. The total for May this year was $28,093,800.

Contracts awarded for the first half of 1940 totaled $125,435,500, compared with $83,445,900 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 50 per cent.

Proposal to Tag Canadians Is Made

MONTREAL — Fingerprinting of all citizens to eliminate impersonations, frauds, and false pretenses was recommended here recently by Edouard Lorrain, officer in charge of the Quebec Provincial Police Identification Bureau.

Addressing delegates to the Protective Section of the Association of American Railroads, Mr. Lorrain explained that his proposal would call for single identification cards bearing a fingerprint as well as signature and photograph which would be obligatory to every resident.

No Three-Point Landings Here

Wide World

The Jalopy Goes to War

Upper: Derelict cars in a large field "somewhere in England" to prevent enemy planes from landing. Lower: A field on a farm in England which has been dug up by the owner in co-operation with the Government's program for making as many fields as possible unsuited for airplane landings. Both pictures passed by the British censor.

British Claimed Creeping Up On German Control of Skies

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Germany has lost 4,000 to 5,000 planes since the war began, British sources asserted today in support of a claim that Britain gradually is overhauling Germany in the race for control of the skies.

The Royal Air Force is gaining power steadily through more than doubled home production plus increased American deliveries, these sources said, although conceding that German mass production probably has raised the Nazis' numerical strength higher than at the outset of hostilities.

Estimates last September placed the German air force of first line warplanes at 5,000 to 8,000 as compared with Britain's 3,000 to 4,000.

Reuters, British news agency, said well informed London circles figured German production of planes is being maintained "at around about 1,800 a month," and added:

"That is a figure which Britain may be said today to be rapidly approaching, although she has yet . . . to overhaul it."

The British admitted that by the end of summer the air battles so far fought may appear insignificant but pointed to their balance sheet of the first month of daily engagements and the beginning of the second.

England Attack Score

Reuters said since June 17, when Germany launched mass air attacks against England, the plane losses compiled from official British records gave this score:

German planes shot down, 133; British, 91.

The Nazi luftwaffe (air force) losses were given as 92 bombers, chiefly Heinkel 111's, Dornier 17's, and Junkers 88's and 87's, and 41 fighters, Messerschmitt 109's and 110's.

Royal Air Force losses were given as 69 bombers and 22 fighters.

Thirteen of the R. A. F. bombers were lost in action in German-held parts of France since the armistice, nine in Scandinavia, and three in the latest attack on the German battleship Scharnhorst.

The R. A. F. total does not include 10 other aircraft lost on patrol and a handful which failed to come back from offensive patrol across the English Channel, but Reuters commented:

"These additional losses are insignificant, however, by comparison with the number of Nazi aircraft so crippled in their raids on Britain . . . that their safe return to home bases is very much in doubt, and of fighters defending Germany which have fallen to the concentrated fire of R. A. F. rear runners, but whose fate cannot be finally determined."

R. A. F. Does Big Task

The news agency added that "the German total of 133 is further swelled by dozens of aircraft smashed to pieces or burst in persistent R. A. F. attacks on airfields in Germany or German-occupied territory, to which there has been no like luftwaffe retaliation so far."

"All evidence, unofficial as well as official, supports the contention that the luftwaffe neither took on work of the same dimensions "(as the R. A. F.) nor in any one direction equaled it," the agency said.

British estimated that 400 German airmen were killed or captured from June 17 to July 17. Reuters said Germany could "stand this loss far less easily than the R. A. F." and observed this "nearly redresses injustice done to Britain when 400 German airmen taken prisoner in the battle of France largely as a result of R. A. F. action were released by the Pétain Government."

Reuters said German planes cost only about two-thirds of what the British planes do.

"This may be short-sighted economy," it commented. "The results of German labor-saving, as of time-saving when it comes to training of so many of her pilots, have been noticeable and in the major clash between the luftwaffe and R. A. F. may well provide to be conclusive."

During the first five days of the second month of steady raids and counter raids, the British estimated German losses as at least seven aircraft a day, to "some four or five" in defense of Britain and in offensive action on the Continent.

U. S. Shuts Down On Alien Cards For Canadians

FORT ERIE, Ont., July 24 (AP)—United States immigration officials announced yesterday that no more alien identification cards would be issued in Canada to Canadian residents of the United States.

The ruling was made known when several Canadians who have been resident in the United States were refused identification cards at Peace Bridge when they sought to return to their homes in the United States.

The officials said all unnaturalized residents of the United States who contemplate leaving the country must have their papers in order before leaving.

Identification cards were issued to two dozen persons who were stranded in Canada after the new immigration regulations became effective July 1.

Scouts Do Part: Collect Food Cans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Four thousand Toronto Boy Scouts on their Food Collection Day collected a shipload of canned goods which will be sent directly to the British Red Cross for distribution among war refugees in England.

Wholesalers, retail merchants, and department stores all co-operated for this drive, and shoppers were asked to contribute as many cans of canned fish, meat, vegetables, soups, and fruits as possible to help these unfortunate people. The response was excellent, and the Scouts themselves gave 12,000 cans of food

Vares Directed To Take Päts' Estonian Post

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—The Treasury announced today an order in council freezing gold securities and other assets controlled in this country by Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian interests.

TALLINN, Estonia, July 24 (AP)—Estonia, awaiting formal admission into the Soviet Union, cut another link with the past today when its new Communist Parliament accepted President Konstantin Päts' resignation, and directed Premier Johannis Vares to take over his executive duties.

Mr. Vares assumed the Premiereship June 21 as the leader of a workers' regime after Moscow had demanded formation of a "more friendly" government.

He was expected to continue in office until a new government can be set up under the constitution which Parliament adopted Sunday after petitioning Moscow for membership in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Supreme Council is to meet Aug. 1 to act on the petition, and on similar requests by Latvia and Lithuania. Approval is regarded certain.

Päts was elected President of Estonia for a six-year term in April, 1938, under a constitution which he drafted himself to restor a democratic government after serving for more than three years as virtual Dictator.

To Hold Legation

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Minister Povilas Zadeikis of Lithuania served notice today that he would refuse any demand to turn over his legation to Soviet Russia.

He thus joined the growing group of foreign diplomats in Washington who, although their former governments have been overturned or driven into exile, have chosen to maintain their posts here in the hope of ultimate restoration.

In response to reporters' questions, Mr. Zadeikis authorized the statement that no request that his legation be turned over had been received from the Soviet and none was expected. But, it was added, if such a request were received, it would be rejected.

Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Minister of Latvia another of these republics, has denounced the recent elections in his country as a "farce" and has accused Russia of unprovoked aggression. Questioned specifically as to what he would do if Russia demanded his legation, he chuckled:

"If it comes to the bridge, I will cross it."

Dr. Bilmanis charged that "Soviet Russia chose this moment to expand her territory at the expense of Latvia, camouflaging this [the methods by which Latvia was supposed to have voted for union with the Soviet] as a voluntary act of the Latvian people."

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, told a press conference yesterday that the United States Government would continue to recognize the Ministers of the Baltic republics as the envoys of sovereign governments now under duress.

Mr. Welles also condemned the "devious processes" by which he said the political independence and territorial integrity of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were to be "deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors."

Latvian Banks

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported today from Riga, Latvia, that nationalization of all private banks and credit institutions, authorized by Parliament, had been decreed by Finance Minister Karlson.

The agency said Karlis Ulmanis, President, had resigned and that his functions had been taken over by Prime Minister Kirchenstein.

[A dispatch from Stockholm, Sweden, last Saturday said the Latvian Communist regime had decreed Mr. Ulmanis' removal.]

Off to Moscow

RIGA, Latvia, July 24 (AP)—A Latvian delegation left for Moscow yesterday to petition the U. S. S. R. for incorporation of this country in the Soviet Union.

[Delegations from Estonia and Lithuania also have been named to present similar petitions, the result of last Sunday's parliamentary action.]

Reich Veils Ultimate Goal In Calling Rumania to Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 24—German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's invitation to Rumanian Prime Minister Ion Gigurtu and Foreign Minister Michael Manoilescu to come to Salzburg July 26 is interpreted here as the sequel to the visit of Hungarian Government leaders to Munich two weeks ago.

Little is said directly about the nature of the conversation except that Rumanian problems will be discussed. The probable tenor of the meeting is a topic of lively speculation.

For the first time since Rumania officially shifted its political orientation to the Axis, the heads of the Rumanian Government will have an opportunity to state their case personally to one of the leaders of Germany. Doubtless Hungary's claim to the Rumanian Province of Transylvania will be discussed and Germany may stipulate certain concessions to be made by Rumania to Hungary. But this by no means implies the immediate transfers of important territory and may be moderate as regards the future of the demands.

All this causes considerable apprehension in Budapest where the Hungarians still clamor for the whole of Transylvania. Hungarian newspapers have launched one of their periodic violent campaigns against Rumania. Thus Pester Lloyd, semi-official organ of the Hungarian Foreign Office, describes the Rumanians as an "inferior race of gypsies" and accuses Rumanians of persecuting German minorities in Transylvania. However, it is doubtful whether any of this invective will impress the German Government which has a fairly thorough knowledge of the situation and has its mind well made up.

It is significant that the present invitation follows a sudden show of "friendly" interest in Rumanian problems by Russians who, after biting off Bessarabia, its northern Province, wants to support Rumania in Transylvania on the ground that its population is chiefly Rumania.

The Rumanians do not yet know whether to be pleased or alarmed by the sudden change of attitude, but the maxim of fearing the Greeks bearing gifts is no doubt well applicable to their frame of mind regarding the Salzburg invitation.

Slovak Parley

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—Leading ministers of Slovakia, which Germany took under its military protection upon the final breakup of the Czechoslovak Republic, have been invited to Germany this week.

The purpose of the visit, linked with the Salzburg conference July 26 for a Balkan settlement, was described as further stabilization of Southeastern European affairs.

The Slovak delegation will be headed by President Tiso and will include Premier Bela Tuka and Sano Mach, Propaganda Chief and former head of the Hlinka Guard.

To Shift Germans

BERLIN, July 24 (AP) — Some 110,000 Germans living in areas recently ceded to Russia by Rumania soon will be settled in Germany. A German Commission for regulating this question has arrived in Moscow.

Germans in Lithuania, which has requested inclusion in the Soviet Union, also will be returned to Germany, as were Germans of sister Baltic States to be taken over by Russia, Estonia and Latvia.

Moscow Denial

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet Russian news agency, said today it was authorized to deny that the Soviet Union had sent to Rumania a note demanding formation of a democratic government there.

Tass said that any report to this effect was "devoid of any foundation."

Viscount Gort's Son Gets Billet En Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHTON - UNDER - LYNE, England—Mrs. Annie Hulme, of Heys Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, was awakened in the early hours of the morning and asked to billet a soldier just back from Dunkirk. She didn't know who he was. While he was taking a hot drink prior to retiring, Mrs. Hulme remarked: "Well, Lord Gort has arrived back safely, thank goodness!"

"As a matter of fact, I am very thankful, too. He is my father," came the reply. The soldier, Lieutenant the Hon. Charles Standish Vereker, Grenadier Guard son of Viscount Gort, now Inspector General of Forces for Training, was afterward described by Mrs. Hulme as "a very nice fellow" with "no starch about him."

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OTHER SHOPS AND DEALERS COAST TO COAST

Stengel Giving Young Twirlers Chances to Develop—'Lemon' Yacht Surprises

Oxford Pitcher Impressive In Opener of Chicago Series

By Ed Rummill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees approaches the final two months of the race with the promise that his younger players will get added seasoning under National League fire, lanky Al Javery figures to appear often on the mound. Casey likes this Oxford, Mass., pitcher and predicts a winning career for him as early as 1941.

"Javery has pitched several bad relief innings for us this year and perhaps made a few people wonder what he is doing in the big leagues," said Stengel yesterday. "But I'll tell you what he's doing. He's making some of those hitters moan. Al has made the mistakes that any young pitcher would make with his limited experience. But to me, he has looked better each time out.

Cool on Mound

"What I like about him best is the way he stands out there and doesn't get bothered by the opposition," Casey continued. "You know how the other side 'rides' a young pitcher. Well, Al hears it and just keeps on grinning. It doesn't make any difference if the bases are loaded and Lombardi is up, he's as cool as Hubbell with the ball in his hand.

"You should have seen him in Cincinnati," the manager of the Bees went on. "Those Reds were slapping Sullivan, Coffman and Piechota all over the place, cutting into a lead we had run up. I put in Javery and everything stopped. He worked part of the seventh and all of the eighth and ninth without walking a batter, and he held a one-run edge. Sullivan got credit for the win, but I would have given it to Al. He deserved it."

Looks Faster

Yesterday, in the opener of the Chicago Cub series at the Hive, Javery walked into the game after Joe Sullivan had been driven to cover, and proceeded to handcuff the visitors. In the last eight innings the Cubs made only five hits and two runs. The rookie right-hander fanned four. He was throwing the ball where he wanted to and the Cubs didn't like it. The boy looks faster and stronger than he did in the spring.

Aside from Javery's relief hurling, there was little sunshine in yesterday's game from a local standpoint. Sullivan had practically nothing on the ball and absorbed his ninth defeat. He has won six. If the veteran left-hander can do no better than he did facing the fourth-place Cubs, Stengel is much better off going along with youngsters like Javery and Williams. At least, the boys are learning tricks which will be valuable in the future.

Six Infielders

The departure of Rabbit Warstler to the Cubs by the waiver route leaves the Bees with six infielders — Eddie Miller, Buddy Hassett, Carvel Rowell, Whitey Wietelmann, Sibby Sisti and Al Glossop. Glossop has been erratic at second base in recent games and Stengel will probably give the post back to Rowell before the Cubs leave town. Rowell has not been in top condition. Recently he filled in for injured Gene Moore in right field.

Briefs. . . . The Cubs close their series here with a single game tomorrow. . . . Buddy Hassett hit the ball hard four times in the Cub opener, but failed to land one safely. . . . Sisti has a hitting streak of nine games; Johnny Cooney one of seven. . . . The Cubs have taken 12 out of 16 from the Bees this year, exclusive of today's contest at the Hive. . . . The White Sox have won three in a row from the Red Sox. . . . Jack Wilson tossed away yesterday's Chicago game in the ninth inning. . . . Herb Hash has been driven out three times running.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Webb 2b	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
Kreevich cf	4	2	2	2	6	0	0
Kuhel 1b	5	2	2	2	9	0	0
Solters lf	4	3	3	7	5	0	2
Wright rf	5	0	2	2	2	0	0
Appling ss	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tresh c	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Kennedy 3b	5	1	2	3	1	2	0
Lee p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Silvestri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appleton p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	39	8	15	20	27	10	2
BOSTON							
Di Maggio rf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	2	4	4	0	0
Cronin ss	5	1	1	1	2	1	0
Foxx 1b	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Owen 1b	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	1	1	2	1	1
Doerr 2b	4	1	1	1	3	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	2	5	1	2	0
Desautels c	3	1	3	4	2	0	0
Peacock c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hash p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mustaikis p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Heving p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	7	12	18	‡25	8	1

*Batted for Lee in seventh.
†Batted for Heving in ninth. ‡One out when winning run scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	1	—8

Runs batted in, Williams, Tabor 3, Mustaikis 2 Kreevich, Solters 5, Wright, Tresh, Two-base hits, Cramer 2, Desautels, Solters, Kennedy, Home runs, Tabor, Solters, Stolen base, Webb, Sacrifice, Hash, Double plays, Appling, Webb and Kuhel 2, Left on base, Boston 11, Chicago 10, Base on balls, off Heving 2, off Wilson 2 off Lee 5, off Appleton, Struck out, by Mustaikis, by Heving, by Lee 2, Hits, off Hash, 8 in 5 1-3 innings; off Heving, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wilson, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Lee, 12 in 7 innings; off Appleton, 0 in 2 innings. Winning pitcher, Appleton. Losing pitcher, Wilson. Umpires, Pipgras, Ormsby and Summers. Time, 2h. 37m. Attendance (actual) 4,819.

Bees

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hack 3b	5	0	3	3	1	4	0
Herman 2b	4	1	2	2	4	1	0
Galan lf	4	1	0	0	5	0	0
Nicholson rf	4	1	0	0	3	0	0
Leiber cf	4	1	2	3	5	0	0
Bonura 1b	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
Todd c	4	1	2	2	4	0	0
Mattick ss	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Raffensberger p	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	36	6	11	12	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	0	0	0	9	1	0
Cooney cf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	4	0	1	1	0	5	0
Ross lf	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	2	4	0
Glossop 2b	4	0	1	1	4	4	1
Moore rf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Masi c	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Wietelmann	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	1	8	9	27	16	2

*Batted for Javery in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Leiber, Todd 2, Miller, Galan. Two-base hits, Leiber, Ross. Hits, off Sullivan, 6 in 1 inning, none out in second; off Javery, 5 in 8 innings. Left on base, Boston 8, Chicago 7. Stolen base, Hack. Base on balls, by Sullivan 2, by Javery 2, by Raffensberger. Struck out, by Raffensberger 4, by Javery 4. Double plays, Hassett, Miller and Hassett; Glossop and Hassett. Wild pitch, Javery. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time, 2h. 1m. Umpires, Dunn, Jones and Sears. Attendance, 1,499 paid.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub 2195

Around the Hub

Brown Student Advances

Medalist Bud Patterson of Brown University reached the semifinal of the Cape Cod junior golf championship, yesterday, at Wianno, when he defeated Harold Davis, of Woods Hole, 4 and 3, in the first round and Tim Holcomb of Charles River, 1 up in 19 holes in the second round. Junior Anderson of Blue Hill, J. Q. Gahan of Hatherly, and Gerry Davis of The Country Club were the other semifinalists. Patterson faces Anderson and Gahan meets Davis today.

* * *

Jack Stoddart, Fred Bullard and Jack Zinser reached the fourth round in the senior boys' singles in the annual tennis tourney of the Beach Club, Magnolia, yesterday. Zinser was finalist in the tournament last year.

* * *

It didn't take long for things to happen in the Essex women's invitation four-ball tournament. Mrs. T. J. Carty and Virginia Vines opened the first round of match play by eliminating the defending champions, Grace English and Loretta Dee, 2 and 1. The medalists, Mrs. Eli Brilliant and Mrs. George Adelman, scored an overwhelming victory in defeating Mrs. W. F. Harty and Mrs. A. T. Stanwood, 7 and 6.

Ed Serues, newly-crowned state tennis champion, hardly had time to get used to wearing the crown before being upset. He was beaten yesterday in the quarter-finals of the North Shore championship by Hunter, an unseeded player. Other quarter-finalist victors were Al Stitt of Longwood and Henry Kulik of United Shoe.

* * *

Joe Lynch of Blue Hill and Judge Joe Monahan of Belmont tied at 75 for the medal honors in the second annual Gold Golf Ball tournament at the North Conway Golf Club yesterday. Tied for third was Judge Monahan's son, Joe, Jr., with a 77. Babe Ruth of baseball fame qualified with an 83, having trouble with his putting.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .355; Wright, Chicago, .354.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 72; McCosky, Detroit, 70.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 79; Foxx, Boston, 70.
Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 118; Wright, Chicago, 116.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 32; Boudreau, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 12; Finney, Boston, 11.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 21; Trosky, Cleveland, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 19.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 20; Walker, Washington, 17.
Pitching, Newsom, Detroit, 13-1; Rowe, Detroit, 7-2.

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .339; May, Philadelphia, .329.
Runs—Frey, Cincinnati, 63; Hack, Chicago, 61.
Runs Batted In—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 64; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 63.
Hits—Herman, Chicago, 113; Whitehead, New York, 106.
Doubles—Hack, Chicago, 27; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 24.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 10; Gustine, Pittsburgh, 7.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 25; Nicholson, Chicago, 15.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Reese, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 10.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 9-1; Tamulis, Brooklyn, 6-1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting
(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Radcliff, Browns	84	321	47	114	.355
Wright, White Sox	81	328	51	116	.354
Hayes, Athletics	73	282	44	91	.348
Danning, Giants	78	298	43	101	.339
May, Phillies	71	252	34	83	.329
Nicholson, Cubs	77	279	47	90	.323

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	21	Mize, Cardinals	25
Trosky, Indians	19	Nicholson, Cubs	15
Johnson, Athletics	19	Rizzo, Phillies	13

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	79	McCormick, Reds	64
Foxx, Red Sox	70	Fletcher, Pirates	63
Di Maggio, Yanks	65	Mize, Cardinals	62
Johnson, Athletics	63	Nicholson, Cubs	62
		Danning, Giants	62

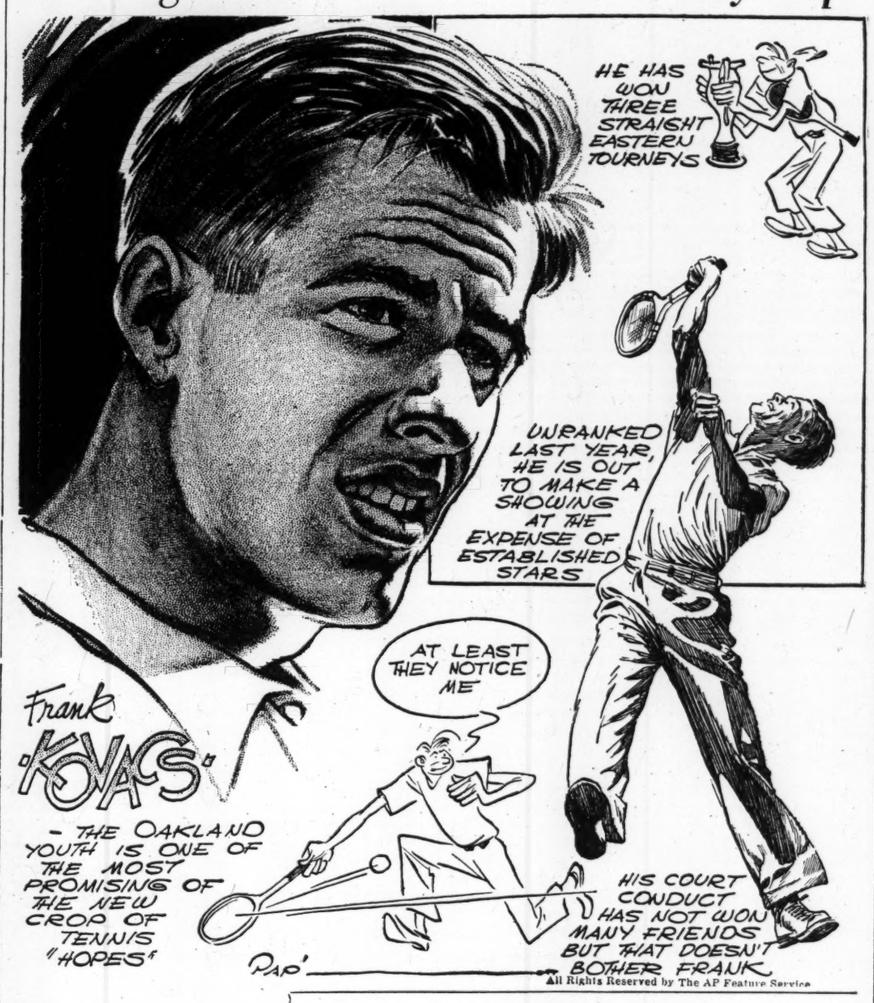
Burk to Row in Canada

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., July 24 (CP)—Joe Burk, world champion sculler, will represent Philadelphia Pennacs in the 58th Royal Canadian Henley opening here Thursday, officials announced yesterday. He is entered in the single sculls as well as the doubles with Herb McGillen.

Jenkins Drives Home!

SALT LAKE CITY, July 24 (AP)—Talk about your busman's holiday! Ab Jenkins came home yesterday after shattering 21 world's land speed records on Bonneville salt flats in a 24-hour grind—driving his own car.

'Serving Youth' —By Pap'


HE HAS WON THREE STRAIGHT EASTERN TOURNEYS
UNRANKED LAST YEAR, HE IS OUT TO MAKE A SHOWING AT THE EXPENSE OF ESTABLISHED STARS
AT LEAST THEY NOTICE ME
Frank KOVACS
- THE OAKLAND YOUTH IS ONE OF THE MOST PROMISING OF THE NEW CROP OF TENNIS "HOPES"
HIS COURT CONDUCT HAS NOT WON MANY FRIENDS BUT THAT DOESN'T BOTHER FRANK
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Frank Kovacs is the type of tennis player who, one way or another, catches the crowd's eye. More often than not the tennis galleries are rooting for Frank's opponent to win because of his finicky attitude on the court. But one thing is certain—he is not the type to be ignored.

The lanky 6ft. 3in., 20-year-old racket wielder from Oakland, Calif., Don Budge's home town, resembles "Big Bill" Tilden facially, has the makings of a great tennis player. He was impressive in spots when he downed Elwood Cooke in the first major grass court invitation tournament of the Eastern season—the Nassau Country Club meeting—in five sets. On the other hand, there were moments when his tennis was of a downright shabby variety. The fact that this was only his second match on the grass this season may explain his hot and cold play.

Kovacs' best shot is his backhand. It is better than Frankie Parker's and some experts insist it is the equal of Don Budge's and just about the best in the amateur ranks. Incidentally, Frank picked up much of his finesse with that shot by practicing often with Budge.

He was unranked for 1939 because of lack of play but he is certain to cause a bit of a stir in the Eastern fixtures this season. When he really turns on the power, he can make any of the current amateurs step. His main fault appears to be unsteadiness caused, most likely, by failure to concentrate. He plays to the crowd, chancing needlessly to make spectacular shots for the benefit of the gallery. There's a bit of Tilden in his make-up in this respect, too.

There is no mistaking that this youngster has color. And color is one of the things the tennis fathers are not averse to encouraging this year inasmuch as the usual contingent of foreign court stars will be missing from the tournaments. Kovacs may prove a mighty handy youngster to have on deck.

—Pap'

Baseball Games

Today

National League

Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

National League

Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Only games scheduled.)

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	19	6	4	.600
Salvo	8	4	3	.571
Sullivan	21	6	9	.400
Posedel	21	6	12	.333
Coffman	20	1	2	.333
Piechota	13	2	4	.333
Strincevich	16	1	4	.200
Javery	16	0	3	.000
Williams	3	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wagner	10	1	0	1.000
Heving	20	5	1	.833
Grove	14	5	2	.714
Dickman	19	6	4	.600
Hash	27	7	5	.583
Galehouse	16	6	5	.545
Wilson	22	4	4	.500
Bagby	20	7	8	.467
Ostermueller	16	1	4	.200
Mustaikis	3	0	1	.000
Johnson	1	0	1	.000

Tiller Talk

Ginn Smiles, Squeezes "Lemon"

MARION, Mass., July 24—Ned Ginn was smiling broadly before yesterday's second race of the Roosevelt Bowl series. Ned usually is on the happy side, but somehow there was an extra twinkle in his windward eye as he scanned the horizon of Buzzards Bay.

For there, across the broad racing expanse that had for days been only slightly rippled with occasional wind drifts, was this section's traditional sou'wester beginning to pipe. Frequently, bits of white fluff dotted the blue waters, and that meant close to 12 knots of air.

Ned is chairman of the Beverly Yacht Club Race Committee here, and one of the members in charge of the Roosevelt Bowl series. He was naturally smiling as a genial host, for he was happy that he could entertain the visiting crews and skippers with a race brightened with good air.

Twinkled Merrily

But that extra twinkle was of the yachtsman himself. And he twinkled merrily as we stepped aboard Ned's Pilgrim before the start of the race.

"Here's where we find out if the lemon can be squeezed," owner-skipper Ginn commented. Pilgrim has been dubbed the "lemon" boat of the Thirties because of her poor showing.

And John McAleer, lightsailman, and Henry Forey, navigator, agreed.

The start was a spanking getaway for the nine boats as all hit the weather leg, with Lincoln Davis' Roulette gaining the honors. The long beat to windward was quickly shortened by the speed of these "Squeaks" which fairly steam ahead when spray can be gushed from their spear-head brows.

Straddling the windward gunwale, this yachting reporter had a great opportunity to make friends with species of the fish class, as Pilgrim alternately hopped and plunged into the chop.

With the whole ocean pouring over the bow intermittently, it was easy to get a game of tick-tack-toe with swordfish or sharks, but somehow a fourth for bridge was not available.

Pilgrim certainly liked the sloppy going as she left Jimmy Connolly's Valiant, Alfred Chase's Viking, George Mackay's Blue Bill and Bill Barrett's Lalage in her clean wake. Lill-Singva, owned by Commodore Dan Watson of Corinthian Yacht Club, Roulette and John Lawrence's Moose, Monday's leader, were her immediate objectives, and she boiled after the top boats.

Pilgrim, too, seemed to have a twinkle under its bow.

At the windward mark; Lill-Singva, Roulette, Moose and Pilgrim turned all within boat lengths of each other. The fish acquaintances were quickly dropped to help set kites, and soon Pilgrim had overhauled Moose. The long leeward leg found Viking come up on the first four boats, and turn the race into a five yacht affair, one of the best of the season.

"Foto" Finish

The short windward haul from the leeward mark to the finish found all the boats sheeted down for the "foto" finish. Roulette took a short board out into the tide to pick up Lill-Singva for the lead, while the rest of the fleet stood into Beverly Yacht Club.

"We're catching Lill-Singva," someone hollered, and sure enough Watson's lead was being cut to but seven or eight boat lengths.

Lill-Singva went out to cover Roulette, but too late. Linc Davis had picked up a comfortable lead and held to the finish. Pilgrim, after standing inshore, tacked and headed for the finish line. It was going to be close between her and Lill-Singva.

Lemon Squeeze

Lill-Singva was heading for the line on the port, Pilgrim on the starboard.

"We're going to tack to leeward of Lill, and hope to fetch," Skipper Ginn hollered. "You've got to work fast to do it, boys."

Sails slapped in a daze. Winches cranked and Pilgrim groaned over on the starboard. Lill-Singva was coming up fast to windward, Pilgrim boring off for headway not making the line.

"Here is where we'll see if the 'lemon' can be squeezed," was the helmsman's only words.

Twenty feet to leeward of the marker, skipper Ginn luffed Pilgrim into the wind. She responded and eked, by the barest margin, across the line, with Lill-Singva following.

It was a second berth by the width of a smile, but that smile increased as the "lemon" proved herself no longer a citrus, but a sailfish.

W. A. D.

Wooderson Joins Army

LONDON, July 24 (AP)—Sydney Wooderson, the little bank clerk who holds the world record of 4:06.4 for the mile, ran his final exhibition race yesterday before joining the British Army.

He won from a set of club mates who received varying handicaps, but his time was comparatively slow—4:22.5.

Wooderson set his record in August of 1937 in a special race. He clipped four-tenths of a second from the previous record held by Glenn Cunningham of Kansas.

Mike Gussie Is Selected For All-Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After extensive study of works on geography and surveying, Mike Gussie, West Virginia guard, was invited to join the 1940 Eastern College All-Star football team. His acceptance of the invitation to play against the New York Giants in the Polo Grounds the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 4, has been announced by Tuss McLaughry, All-Star coach.

Four years ago the New York Herald Tribune, sponsor of the Eastern All-Star game, decided it would limit the personnel to players who attended college in the Northeast area. Washington was set as the southern limit of the territory and the border of Pennsylvania as the western limit. It required geographical study to ascertain that Morgantown, W. Va., site of the State's university, is north of Washington by a few minutes of latitude.

Gussie is the first West Virginia player who has ever been on an Eastern All-Star team. He was recommended as the best guard in the Middle Atlantic States by Dr. John B. Sutherland, McLaughry's predecessor as All-Star coach. Dr. Sutherland demonstrated his own confidence in this estimate by signing Gussie to play with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Gussie will report to them immediately after the Fresh Air Fund game.

Sutherland's impressions of Gussie came from two games between Pittsburgh and West Virginia, both of which were won by Pittsburgh and both of which revealed Gussie as the outstanding lineman on the field. His fortes are defensive play and blocking. He has been the best running lineman on the West Virginia team since he first became a regular as a sophomore. Defensively he combines a powerful straight-away charge with the ability to diagnose plays and to get into the middle of them. He has worn number 13 ever since he began to play football and will wear it in the All-Star game.

Gussie is the third guard to join the All-Stars. Spencer Manrodt, stocky Brown player, and Arthur Castelli, New York University's honorary captain, are the others. McLaughry is considering moving Arthur Jocher, Manhattan left tackle of last year, to guard also.

Eastern Point May Get Junior Yacht Racing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass.—Although not yet officially confirmed by Phillip J. Roosevelt, president of the North American Yacht Racing Union, it is rumored here that the Sears Bowl will be held at Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester, starting Aug. 23 instead of Annisquam Yacht Club, as originally scheduled.

For 10 days now, it has been known that Annisquam was unable to hold the national junior championship because of a lack of boats. It was then suggested that either Pequot, Conn., again hold it or South Boston.

Eastern Point Yacht Club comes as a surprise, although it is usually the custom the following year to hold the series in the section where the national champion resides. Dick Mechem, present titleholder who was recently eliminated in his district's series, hails from Annisqam.

Therefore, if Roosevelt makes Eastern Point officially this year's Sears Bowl port, the championship will be held in the same district waters as the champion.

Although not yet announced by Eastern Point officials, it is expected that Triangle Class boats will be used in the series.

Moose Leads With Pilgrim Second in Roosevelt Bowl

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARION Mass., July 24—Although John Lawrence and his Moose, a practically unbeatable combination until yesterday, sported a two and one-quarter point lead as the third and final race began off the Beverly Yacht Club here, the Roosevelt Bowl series was far from being comfortably stowed away in Lawrence's locker.

Close astern in second berth was Ned Ginn's Pilgrim, until yesterday called the "lemon" boat. Alfred Chase in Viking was only one point astern of Pilgrim, while Jimmy Connolly's Valiant and George Mackay's Blue Bill were tied for fourth spot only one point behind Viking.

Yesterday morning's calm shifted into a white-capped sou'wester that shook the keels of the Thirties and sent them roaring over one of the best courses of any yacht club. It was a day that marked a shuffling of the standings, as heavy weather boats gained points over the light weather boats of the previous day.

Roulette Wins

Jumping quickly to the fore, Lincoln Davis' Roulette and Commodore Dan Watson of the Corinthian Yacht Club with his Lill-Singva began battling it out on the windward leg, with Moose and Pilgrim close astern.

The "lemon" Pilgrim began to surprise early for, after rounding fourth at the mark, she soon overhauled Moose and set sail after the two leaders.

Lill-Singva turned first at the leeward mark, with Roulette, Pilgrim, Moose, and Viking in that order. The fleet stood inshore toward the Beverly Yacht Club on the short beat to the finish line. Roulette, bothered by Lill-Singva's backwind, soon tacked out into the tide, and the "gamble" worked, for on the next exchange of hitches Roulette was in first place, Pilgrim in second place nipping Lill-Singva at the finish, Moose and Viking following in that order.

Blue Bill, which was in second place after Monday's first race, dropped to a last, while Bill Barrett's Lalage managed to get a next to last, and Valiant a sixth.

* * *

A sure-fire smoky sou'wester is expected to whip up Buzzards Bay into a real chop today, which should give the crews and skippers a serious workout.

* * *

Edward Mitton's Mitamar failed to make the starting line yesterday as the halyards jammed just prior to the race.

* * *

The dinner-dance last night was well attended, and was only part of the entertainment policy of the Beverly Yacht Club in making its visitors from the 'Head feel at home.

* * *

Unusual weather is the explanation for Monday's light airs. But it is a peculiar fact that each year the Roosevelt Bowl series is usually hindered by light weather.

* * *

Pilgrim's second yesterday was its best performance ever against the Marblehead boats, and represented no flukes, but fast sailing.

* * *

Dick Wakeman grabbed the gun from Mrs. Felix Dupont, Jr., by only a split-second in the Yankee One Design Class. As usual, the boats shifted all around, which always makes for interesting racing.

* * *

Mrs. Dupont held a slight one point lead over Wakeman, with Francis Countway astern of Wakeman by one point.

* * *

Arbella, owned by Bill Saltonstall; Tatnuck, by R. G. Stone, and Istar, by V. W. Jones, all are tied for the lead in the Cruising Class.

* * *

Frederick Duane's victory yesterday with Dinghas in the Herreshoff 12-footers placed him at the top of the Herreshoff division, with Patricia Converse second.

* * *

Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl

Boat, Owner	Pts
Roulette II, Lincoln Davis Jr.	8½
Pilgrim, Edwin Ginn	12
Lill-Singva, Daniel E. Watson	6
Moose, John S. Lawrence	14¼
Viking, Alfred E. Chase	11
Valiant, James T. Connolly, Jr.	9
Lalage, William G. Barrett	5
Blue Hill, George H. Mackay	9
Mitamer II, E. R. Mitton	4

Olympets Sport High Team Batting Average for Game

The Boston Olympets are being faced with Eastern Canada's best softball outfit when they face the Montreal Royals at the Garden tomorrow evening, but if the Hub girls continue their present batting streak, they have real hopes against their more experienced rivals.

The eight regulars that Coach Jack Harris will send out onto the Depot floor have a splendid .358 percentage at the plate, and with Mary Pratt in the box the Pets have another fine hitter.

The averages follow:

	AB	H	Ave.
Milly Mooney	25	15	.600
Edna Stafford	20	9	.405
Virginia Dagg	13	5	.387
Ellie Haydock	22	8	.364
Mary Harris	24	7	.291
Dot Green	24	7	.291
Marion Schulze	22	6	.273
Clara Chiano	24	6	.250

Many of the Canadian people living in this district, who followed the Provincial Hockey League during the past winter, have become interested in the coming game. Letters have been pouring into the Garden requesting tickets and inquiring about the personnel of the Royals.

Gus Ogilvie, manager of the visitors, reveals that his roster contains two of the outstanding female athletes in the Provinces. They are Dolly Moore, catcher, and Helen Ovenden, left-fielder, and both are track stars. Receiver Moore is the present broad-jumping champion of Canada, while Miss Ovenden is a former Canadian champion discus thrower. Both young ladies are veteran softballers.

This is Miss Moore's seventh season with the Royals, while Miss Ovenden has played for the past five years, and each was selected on the All-Star team last season.

Hartnett Stresses Hitting Power

By a Staff Photographer

In Hank Leiber (left) and Zeke Bonura, the Chicago Cub manager has two of the hardest hitting right-hand batters in the National League, Hartnett hopes that the club will climb now that Zeke's bat has been added to the attack. He was on first base yesterday as the Bruins defeated the Bees, 6-1.

Late Bulletins

Red Sox Lose $500

CHICAGO, July 24 (AP)—Lawrence Jansen, a rookie belonging to the Boston Club of the American League, was declared a "free agent" by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Commissioner of Baseball today, and the club was fined $500 for attempting to cover up the player.

Medalists Win

DETROIT, July 24 (AP)—Edward Furgol, of Utica, N. Y., and Worth Stimits, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Colo., new co-holders of the qualifying record in the National public links championship, won their first round matches with ease today.

Furgol was one under par in a 3-and-2 conquest of Edward Ebel, of Minneapolis. He gained a 4 up advantage with an outgoing par performance. Coming in Furgol was one under 4s for the seven holes.

Stimits was fought to a standstill for 13 holes by Marshall Springer, of Chicago. Stimits then won three of the next four holes to finish with a 3-and-1 edge. He was also one under par.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Ross	28	107	33	.307
Rowell	58	188	57	.303
Moore	53	193	56	.290
Miller	47	200	81	.289
West	70	254	71	.279
Cooney	47	123	32	.260
Hassett	74	294	74	.241
Sisti	63	238	57	.239
Andrews	12	17	4	.235
Glossop	53	154	33	.214
Masi	38	87	17	.195
Berres	45	97	15	.155
Wietelmann	22	13	2	.154

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	14	30	11	.367
Finney	72	311	100	.350
Williams	82	325	107	.329
Cramer	85	372	115	.309
Foxx	81	299	88	.294
Di Maggio	40	114	33	.289
Peacock	42	87	25	.287
Cronin	84	309	83	.279
Tabor	81	312	87	.278
Doerr	83	344	89	.258
Owen	17	48	11	.229
Spence	18	18	4	.222
Desautels	58	183	38	.208
Glenn	16	31	3	.097

Sports Mirror

Five Years Ago

United States beat Germany, 4-1, in Davis Cup interzone finals, Wilmer Allison beating Henner Henkel, 6—1, 7—5, 11—9 in decisive match.

Defending National League Champions Cool the Confident Brooklyns in Twin Bill

Cincinnati Reds at Stage Called 'As Good as In'

By the Associated Press

The Cincinnati Reds are at the stage sometimes called "as good as in" in the National League pennant fuss.

They took all the fight out of the fighting Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday in a doubleheader triumph that put them seven full games on top of the pile.

The Dodgers, who have had some sort of a run-in with about every club in the league except the tail-end Phillies and Boston Bees this year, erupted again in the 11-inning first game. Pete Coscarart of Brooklyn and Lonny Frey of Cincinnati were involved. After Coscarart and Frey had been thumbed off the field, the Reds worked out a 4-3 victory in that game and then delivered a crushing 9-2 blow in the nightcap.

Better Shape Now

Although the Reds were 10 games in front on this date a year ago, they are in better shape now than then. A year ago they had won 53 games and lost 30—and had played only 11 of their 22 scheduled games with the troublesome St. Louis Cardinals.

Today the Reds have won 57 games, lost only 25 and have buttoned up Brooklyn to the satisfaction of everybody except the Dodgers. They have won 10 out of 17 games with the Dodgers, assured themselves of taking their second straight series, and after tonight's tussle will have but four more games to play with Brooklyn

They triumphed yesterday with their "secondary" pitchers—Gene Thompson, Joe Beggs and Whitey Moore. Tonight they were ready to fire a real broadside with Bucky Walters, who has won 14 games, including five since his last defeat.

Beggs Relieves

Thompson was spiked in the scuffle yesterday and had to withdraw in the eighth inning with the score tied. Beggs held the Dodgers scoreless for four frames and his mates won out with a double and a single in the 11th.

Brooklyn made four errors in this game, for three unearned runs off Whit Wyatt, and two more in the nightcap in contrast to the flawless fielding of the champions. In addition, Moore scattered seven hits and the Redlegs made 17 in the second game to drive the capacity crowd of 40,000 loyal Flatbushers to such a frenzy they were hooting their own heroes before they left.

The American League puzzle showed no signs of solving itself The pace-making Detroit Tigers were tamed 6-3 by the Washington Senators, who outhit their foes 14-7, more than enough to offset home runs by Dick Bartell and Rudy York.

Milnar's 13th

At night Al Milnar and the Cleveland Indians shut out the Philadelphia Athletics 1-0 to cut the gap between first and second places to half a game. It was the 13th victory for the Tribe's southpaw star, whose six-hit hurling was matched by Johnny Babich of the A's.

The other "contenders" were pushed farther into the background. The Chicago White Sox edged out the Boston Red Sox 8-7 with Moose Solters starring. He hit a home run, a double and two singles to drive in five runs and scored the winning counter himself.

The New York Yankees folded 9-5 in a night game at St. Louis as Walt Judnich, whom the Yankees sold to the Browns last spring, hit two home runs. Ten of the game's 14 runs were tallied in the first two innings.

Carl Hubbell mastered the Pittsburgh Pirates again under lights, doling out five hits as the New York Giants won 9-1. His roommate, Mel Ott, hit a homer and two singles to bat in five runs and Burgess Whitehead hit five singles in five turns at bat as the Giants chipped 17 hits off three pitchers.

Rookie Ken Raffensberger scattered eight hits to lead the Chicago Cubs to a 6-1 conquest of the Bees and the Cardinals cut loose a 14-hit attack against the Phillies to triumph 7-3.

Stimits and Furgol Break 19-Year Qualifying Record

DETROIT, July 24 (AP)—All scoring records for United States Golf Association amateur competition were obliterated yesterday with a mighty conquest of par by the nation's crack public links players.

Striding the fairways in breathless, sultry heat, two of the 190 contestants in the National Championship—Worth Stimits, Jr., of Colorado Springs, Colo., and Edward J. Furgol of Utica, N. Y.—smashed the 19-year-old qualifying record of 139 by a stroke and the 64 players who survived the qualifying test shot 149 or better, the lowest qualifying mark in the history of this or any other U. S. G. A. event.

Stimits, a senior of Colorado Colege and champion of the Rocky Mountain Conference, added another 69 to his two under par score of Monday.

Four Years at Game

Furgol, 22-year-old metal polisher who had been playing golf only four years, scored 68 yesterday to go with his 70 of Monday. He had a great chance to take the undisputed lead when he came to the last hole four under par but an approach into the rough wrecked his hopes.

Two other 68s, lowest score of the tournament, were fired yesterday.

Charles Lind, of Denver, scored one of them to go with his 71 of yesterday, tying the former qualifying record and taking third place. Walter Gilliam, of San Mateo, Calif., was the other 68 shooter and his 140 total deadlocked him with Adrian French of Huntington Park, Calif., for fourth position. French, one of six men who had 69s to lead at the halfway mark, scored a fine 71 yesterday.

Stimits and Furgol took the record away from George Aulbach, of Boston, a competitor in the 1922 tournament at Toledo, and Don Erickson, of Alhambra, Calif., who equalled the mark in the 1937 meet at Toledo.

151 in 1938

The highest score ever to qualify for match play was the 151 record set at Cleveland in 1938.

For the National Amateur the qualifying record is 139, set last year at Chicago by Thomas Shechan, of Detroit.

The lowest score ever required to qualify for the amateur was 150 in 1933 and only 32 men qualified as compared with the 64 here.

All alone in sixth place four strokes off the pace was James Johnson, Detroit insurance salesman, who carded a 70 yesterday to go with his Monday's 72.

Three of the five former champions entered squeezed through the qualifying round.

Andrew Szwedko, of Pittsburgh, the 1939 victor, rallied with a fine finishing 35 for a 73 and a 147 total.

David A. Mitchell, of Atlanta, champion in 1934, carded his second 74 for a 148 score.

Carl F. Kaufmann, of Pittsburgh, winner in 1927, 1928 and 1929 and the only three-time champion, shot a nice 73 to go with his 72 of Monday.

Ferrera Falters

Most astonishing of the casualties was Charles Ferrera, of San Francisco, 1931 and 1933 winner, who was one of the first-day leaders with a 69. Ferrera could do nothing right yesterday and finished with an 82 and a 151 total, two strokes too many.

Al Leach of Cleveland, winner in 1938, improved two strokes on his 77 of Monday in falling by the wayside.

The team championship and possession of the Warren G. Harding trophy: went to San Francisco's trio of William Fritz, Einar Hanson and Edward Castagnetto, who combined for a 435 stroke total. Pittsburgh was second with 437 and Chicago third with 442.

Los Angeles forfeited the team honors which it had won for the last two years when William C. Train picked up.

Two 18-hole rounds of match play today will reduce the field of 64 survivors to 16 contestants. The semifinalists who will battle over the 36-hole route on Friday will be determined by two more rounds on Thursday.

In a play-off for nine places among 11 contestants who scored 149, Samuel Alexander, of Omaha, and Frank Ogrin, Jr., of Chicago, were eliminated, both men taking sixes on the par four 420-yard extra hole.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

(Results July 23)

International League

Toronto 5-4, Newark 4-6.
Rochester 5-4, Syracuse 2-2.
Buffalo at Baltimore, rain.
(Only games scheduled.)

Southern Association

Birmingham 7, Nashville 3.
Atlanta 7, Memphis 2.
New Orleans 4, Knoxville 3.

Eastern League

Scranton 6, Albany 5.
Springfield 7, Elmira 0.
Binghamton 9, Wilkesbarre 5.
Williamsport 7-3, Hartford 6-1.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, Houston 1.
San Antonio 9, Shreveport 4.
Oklahoma City 3, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 4, Fort Worth 1.

American Association

Louisville 6, St. Paul 3
Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 4
Kansas City 6-6, Columbus 5-3.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 9.
(2 night).

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4-2, Portland 1-3.
Hollywood 13, Oakland 6.
Sacramento 9, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 4.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Detroit	52	34	.605	
Cleveland	52	35	.598	½
Boston	47	39	.547	5
New York	44	40	.524	7
Chicago	41	41	.500	9
Washington	38	51	.427	15½
St. Louis	37	52	.416	16½
Philadelphia	33	52	.388	18½

Results July 23.

St. Louis 9, New York 5.
Chicago 8, Boston 7.
Washington 6, Detroit 3.
Cleveland 1, Philadelphia 0.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	57	25	.695	
Brooklyn	51	33	.607	7
New York	45	36	.556	11½
Chicago	46	44	.516	15
St. Louis	38	43	.469	18½
Pittsburgh	36	45	.444	20½
Boston	28	50	.359	27
Philadelphia	28	53	.346	28½

Results July 23.

Chicago 6, Boston 1.
New York 9, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 2.

Girl Skippers Compete for Yacht Honors

Wide World

RYE, N. Y.—Some of the crews that took part in the Syce Cup Competition for women's sailing championship of Long Island Sound under the auspices of the American Yacht Club.

A. A. U. President Praises Athletes As Olympic Stars

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—American track and field stars, in the opinion of national A. A. U. President Lorenzo Di Benedetto, were knocked out of their greatest Olympiad victory through cancellation of the 1940 Olympic Games because of the European war.

"We'd have cleaned up bigger than ever," he boasted upon his return from a tour of the western division of the A. A. U.

To support his claim he pointed to the manner in which the country's runners, jumpers, and weight men bettered Olympic records in the national A. A. U. meet at Fresno, Calif., which he witnessed.

"Al Blozis beat the Olympic shotput record by about two feet," he began, "and if he gets the proper heave he'll throw the thing 60 feet. Cornelius Warmerdam vaulted higher than anybody had ever done before. Phil Fox sent the discus five feet past the Olympic mark, and Fred Wolcott ran the 110-meter hurdles two-tenths of a second better than the record.

"Of course, though, we knew these men were good. But Harold Davis, a comparative unknown, equalled the 100-meter dash mark and bettered the 200-meter mark by three-tenths of a second.

"Billy Brown of Louisiana State University came within a couple feet of the hop, step and jump record—and he had not been trying that event for months. He went to the meet not even knowing definitely if he would enter the hop, step and jump.

"These are just a few evidences taken at random, but they all show our athletes are getting better.

"In spite of all the fancy athletic programs of European countries I believe our boys could still take any of 'em."

Bellis Defeats Welby Van Horn

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 24 (AP)—America's fourth ranking Welby van Horn of Los Angeles was a non-combatant and only two foreign stars remained in singles competition today in the third round of the annual Seabright lawn tennis tournament.

Van Horn gave way yesterday to a young man with a mighty dependable lob and uncanny ability to keep the ball in play—Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, unranked and unheralded.

Twenty years old and playing his second grass court tourney of the year, Bellis bested the rangy Californian 8—6, 6—8, 6—2 to gain the third round and a joust with veteran Sidney B. Wood, Jr., New York.

While Bellis, captain of the University of Pennsylvania tennis team last spring, was ousting the hard smashing Van Horn, another rising California youngster, Ted Schroeder of Glendale, eliminated George Lyttleton-Rogers of Ireland, 2—6, 6—2, 6—2 in a comparatively mild reversal of form.

The 6ft. 7in. Lyttleton-Rogers was seeded second in the foreign list, and his exit left only England's Mary R. Hardwick and Ladislav Hecht, former Czech Davis Cupper, carrying colors of other lands.

Blocking Miss Hardwick's path in the women's quarter-final round was defending Seabright champion Helen Bernhard of New York.

On the men's side, 15 competitors caught up with Bobby Riggs, the National open champion, to join him in the round of 16.

Two young Californians, Frank Kovacs of Oakland, and Jack Kramer, Montebello, came through with straight-set victories, and today Kramer was pitted against Frank Parker, Pasadena, defending champion, while Kovacs went against the veteran Wilmer Allison of Houston.

Among other survivors scheduled for action today were Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta; Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C.; Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore.; Henry Prusoff, Seattle, and Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.

No Hitch in Yanks Sale

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Jeremiah T. Mahoney, personal attorney for George Ruppert, said today he expected it will be at least two weeks before the contracts are completed for the sale of the New York Yankees to a syndicate headed by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Mel Ott Night Aug. 7

In the vicinity of the Polo Grounds today, and every day for about two weeks, a small group of loyal Giants fans are planning a tribute to a great ball player and gentleman. When the Dodgers oppose the Giants under Coogan's Bluff, after dark on Aug. 7, it will be Mel Ott Night. To repeat what we said about Freddy Fitzsimmons a few days ago, it couldn't happen to a nicer fellow. To the baseball writer, the player and the fan, Master Melvin is first class, with a capital F.

Most baseball minded folks are familiar with Ott's arrival with the Giants—how, when a mere 16-year-old boy, he reported to John McGraw at Sarasota as a catcher and later became a respected hitter and outfielder—how McGraw instantly spotted his natural talents with a bat and refused to send him to the minors—how Master Melvin established a new National League total of 369 home runs at the close of the 1939 season.

Fifteenth Year

The fan is well aware that this stocky veteran has broken up more games with long hits than any other National Leaguer now active on the field and that he is a better-than-average defensive outfielder with an outstanding throwing arm. They have read and listened to stories of the man, because he has been around for a long time. Although only 31 years of age, Mel is serving his fifteenth campaign in a New York uniform. He is as much a part of the Polo Grounds as the girders holding up the double-deck grandstand.

What the spectator may not know about Master Melvin is that he is a ball players' ball player—a fine team man and an inspiration to younger players. If Bill Terry had 25 men on the Giants with Ott's make-up, he would never have to wonder what the boys are doing in their spare time, whether they would be at the park in time for batting practice, or if they would be in the hotel before midnight. Having grown up under McGraw, Mel realizes the value of discipline, of good habits—on and off the field—of hustle and of even temperament among the men he works with.

Many Friends

No ball player can truthfully say that he does not get along with Ott. Some pitchers may harbor a dislike for the outfielder, because he is a hitter, and all hurlers unconsciously or otherwise build up an imaginary barrier between themselves and the fellow with a bat in his hands. But as a man working in a profession with other men, Ott's friends are as numerous as camera fans.

It cannot be said, of course, that Master Melvin has been an obscure figure in baseball. But there is no doubt that many less capable players have received more headlines down through the years. Lacking what critics like to call color, Mel has a machine-like, business-like way of going about his chores. He has not "popped off" like a Dean. On-the-field brawls are not in his style, although he would not run away from one. After so many brilliant seasons, fans are taking him for granted. "Ott hit a homer, certainly, but what of it? He always does."

By a Staff Photographer

Mel Ott

Early this spring, prior to a Bee-Giant series at the Hub Hive, Manager Casey Stengel of the local outfit was holding a clubhouse meeting. It was the final one for several young Bees, as a bulletin on the board listed the names of four or five who would be optioned to the minors the next day For about 30 minutes, Stengel went over the New York roster, telling his pitchers how to throw to each batter and asking for new ideas. Finally, when it became apparent that the meeting was going to break up, one of the younger Boston rookies said:

"But Mr. Stengel, what about Ott? You haven't told us how to handle him."

Casey stared at the kid for a minute and then replied: "Son, when you find out how to pitch to him, you come right back to this clubhouse and make yourself at home."

Girl Golfers No Match—Berg

MINNEAPOLIS, July 24 (AP)—Just because Patty Berg and Bea Barrett shot Sam Snead and Ralph Guldahl to a standstill yesterday over Interlachen's famed course in an exhibition golf match, don't start reserving places for the women in the men's national amateur and open golf tournaments.

The idea got around among some of the more rabid of the 4,000 fans who watched Patty and Bea score a best ball 67 against the men's 65 that it wouldn't be long until the girls would be making things hum in the men's premier links events.

When said idea got to Patty, the vigorous red-haired girl disposed of it like 100-degree heat working on a block of ice:

"Why, that's crazy!" she ejaculated with a big smile. Then without waiting for an argument, she plunged on:

"The men are way too long. (Maybe she was thinking of the 340-yard 10th hole, where Sam all but drove the green). Why, on a 440-yarder, the men are getting down with a drive and anything from a four to six iron, while we girls need two woods and a pitch.

"Then the men play 36 holes a day and the girls can't do that.

"No, it'll be the women in the women's event and the men in the men's so far as I can see."

Irrespective of that, Guldahl and Snead took on more than they could handle yesterday when they put their worst ball against the girls' best. The girls won, 5 and 3. Snead had a 70 and Guldhal a 68, five under par, while Patty had a 73, even men's par over a course rated one of the toughest in the country, and Bea took a 76.

And Patty's 73 included a buzzard six on one par four hole;

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ken Raffensberger, Cubs—Kept eight hits scattered in beating Bees 6-1.

Mike McCormick and Bill Hershberger, Reds — Former singled home winning run in 11th inning of first game with Dodgers and latter made four hits in leading attack in nightcap.

Ken Chase, Senators—Pitched seven-hit victory over league leading Tigers.

Julius Solters, White Sox—Hit home run, double and two singles to drive in five tallies and score winning marker himself against Red Sox.

Jim Brown, Cardinals—Paced attack on Phillies with double and two singles.

Carl Hubbell and Mel Ott, Giants—Former pitched five-hit ball and latter drove in five runs in humiliating Pirates 9-1.

Walter Judnich, Browns — Hit two home runs to lead successful offensive against Yankees.

Al Milnar, Indians — Shutout Athletics 1-0 in six-hit pitching duel.

Sylvia Shethar Wins Two Races In Cup Defense

RYE, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Defending Champion Sylvia Shethar, representing the American Yacht Club, won two races in a row yesterday to take the point lead for the women's sailing championship of Long Island Sound and the Syce Cup.

Her score today was 23½ to 19¼ for Ann Curtis of the Pequot Yacht Club of Southport, Conn., her closest competitor. In third place with 18¼ points was Lois McIntyre of the Riverside Club, Riverside, Conn., and fourth was Mrs. Willis D. Wood of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 17.

The American crew, headed by Miss Shethar, won yesterday's first race by more than two minutes, and won the second by nearly a minute. With two races remaining to be sailed today, the American crew was given an excellent chance of retaining the title.

Seawanhaka and Indian Harbor, each with 12 points, and Larchmont, with 11, were out of the contention.

Betty's Good, Too

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — Betty Jameson probably feels a little better now about winning the national women's golf championship last summer. Betty deserved to win the big title all right, but, as many pointed out, Patty wasn't there Patty, the 1938 winner, was out resting. Betty got a crack at Patty the other day in the finals of the Trans-Mississippi championship—one of the country's major events for women—and beat Patty Berg

Northwest Tennis Players Show to Better Advantage

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—For the first time in many years, Northwest tennis players held their own against the invading Californians in the three big tournaments of the season, the Oregon State, Pacific Northwest, and Washington State championships.

Although Jack Gurley of Sacramento opened the series with a win over Emery Neale of Portland in the Oregon State men's singles final, Tacoma's Dick Bennett came to the rescue of local hopes by gaining top honors in the other two meets

At the fiftieth annual Washington State tournament, the climax of the season, Bennett was in top form as he gained his third title in the last four years, having won in 1937 and 1938. Formerly a Californian and holder of the national intercollegiate doubles championship with Paul Newton, while at the University of California, Bennett is now an "adopted" citizen of Tacoma.

Had Top-Spin

Bennett had his top-spin forehand working to perfection as he lasted his way through Paul Sugard of Seattle, 6—4, 6—0, —2 in the finals of the Washington State tourney. His opponent in the finals of the Pacific Northwest meet was John Howard of Los Angeles, and Bennett won this one just as easily, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

California feminine stars retained their monopoly, however, as Dorothy Head of Alameda, Joann Brooke of Santa Monica, and Helen Gurley of Sacramento won the women's competition at the Oregon, Northwest, and Washington tournaments.

The California delegation was smaller than usual this year, yet the local net enthusiasts saw much to cheer them in the improved play of the Washington and Oregon players.

Two Youngsters

Particularly impressive were two youngsters, Emery Neale of Portland and Jim Brink of Seattle, who may soon be carrying the Northwest banner in the national field.

Neale is one of the best prospects to come out of the Northwest in many years. Last season, while still a junior, he journeyed east to play in the national junior and national interscholastic championships, gaining No. 10 ranking in the national junior lists and No 7 in interscholastic rating.

Then the young 18-year-old Portlander played in some midwestern tournaments for experience, and surprised by winning the Michigan State men's title.

Played All Winter

Entering Stanford University Neale was able to practice during the winter, and returned to the Northwest with a greatly improved game. His best play came in the Washington meet where he upset the defending champion, Harold Wagner of San Francisco, in a quarter-final match.

Neale is tall and lean, with a good all-around game and no visible weakness except lack of experience and failure to concentrate. He uses flat strokes and has strokes that will go well on grass.

The other promising Northwesterner, Jim Brink, is only 15 years old, but has won all available boys' titles in this district, and goes East soon to compete in the national boys' tournament at Culver, Ind.

A powerful, rangy left-hander, Brink won the boys' competition at all three tournaments without losing a set, and was a finalist in the Oregon junior men's division, and a semifinalist in the Washington junior men's play.

United States competition completed, most of the leading players traveled north to Canada for the Western Canadian championships at Vancouver and the British Columbia meet at Victoria, B. C. Both of these tourneys are played on grass, giving the young players a foretaste of the surface they will use when they hit the big-time circuit in the East.

Perfect weather was the rule for all these tournaments, and not one match had to be postponed because of rain.

Bob Cahn

Whizzer Declines Campus Table Job

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Whizzer White isn't going to wait on table again after all.

Byron White, 1937 Colorado All-America football star who was paid $15,000 for one pro football season, has turned down a campus table waiting job so he could have time to visit friends as well as study during the University of Colorado summer school session.

He had been offered the job he had while he was an undergraduate at his Phi Gamma Delta fraternity house, operated as a women students' boarding house in summer.

White, forced by the war to quit Rhodes Scholarship study at Oxford, will return to the Yale University Law School in the fall.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

The Pirates beat Phillies 5-4 and took second place, 10 games behind Cincinnati Reds, who won from Boston 2-1 as Bucky Walters recorded his 17th victory.

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The Home Forum

"James's-wife" Makes a Basket

"JAMES'S-WIFE, she make fine basket," I was told by Andrew, the Indian interpreter of Innoko Village. "That James's-wife, she make b-i-i-i-g basket—just one. She don't make no more."

Andrew, in the friendly Alaskan way, had dropped in for a visit and was enjoying the interest his conversation aroused. On further questioning, it was found that "she don't make no more" meant that "James's-wife" made only one basket a year. In his quaint, pigeon English, Andrew made it clear even to a skeptical white woman that nothing could induce "James's-wife" to make more than one basket. She was an artist, and one basket as large and perfect as hers was all that a waiting world could reasonably expect.

Since it did not appear either just or proper that a maker of artistic baskets should suffer even the partial anonymity of "James's-wife," I inquired, reasonably it seemed to me, what might be the name of James's wife.

"James's-wife—that her name," affirmed Andrew with notable Indian patience.

* * *

Life in the Far North had, assuredly, many baffling moments! Very well. "James's-wife" she would have to remain until I could give her a more exact appellation. In Alaska, because the country is so big and so empty, one hears about everybody; and one is likely to meet everybody "bimeby," as the Indians say. I felt certain, therefore, that I should eventually make the acquaintance of this interesting basket-weaver and see her beautiful basket. At the moment, however, beyond the added fact that she lived "down-river-in-new-igloo," I was unable to gather more information.

A little later, after Andrew's departure, the thought came that Nahla-kata, intelligent daughter of the Doy-ya-na (village chief), would surely be able to tell me more about "James's-wife." Although the Arctic daylight had faded, it was still early; furthermore, as a newcomer to the village, I was expected to pay my respects to the first family — which reasons outweighed my hesitancy to leave a comfortable fireside. Protected from the penetrating cold by fur boots and parka, I walked out of my warm log house into darkness. My trail bordered the bank of the frozen Innoko river and led directly to the chief's house on the edge of the village.

* * *

Nahla-kata greeted me with friendly dignity and offered me the best chair near the fire. Upon bearskin rugs, spread on the rough plank floor, sat the Doy-ya-na and his wife, taking tea from a diminutive table no larger than a footstool, which was set between them. They made me welcome with smiles and bows and Indian words of kind, though unintelligible, greeting. With the daughter as interpreter, we talked of the fish traps, the weather, and the recent mask dance. And then I broached the real object of my visit.

"James's-wife?" Ah, yes, indeed, Nahla-kata knew "James's-wife"—in fact, they were related. This bit of news—the relationship—came as no great surprise; in remote communities, everyone is related to everyone else. Strange that I had not thought of it when I inquired.

Maybe, Nahla-kata proposed, I would "like for go-see that James's-wife." My answer to this suggestion of course being a delighted acceptance, she talked in rapid gutturals to the chief; and I learned that the dogs would soon be hitched and ready to take us to down-river-new-igloo — the home of "James's-wife." This seemed rather precipitate haste; I could only hope, as we climbed into the basket sled and journeyed over the frozen trail behind the swift-moving dogs, that "James's-wife" would be prepared for evening callers!

* * *

The down-river-new-igloo could finally be located by its glimmer of light on the river bank. Nahla-kata led the way up the steep trail to the house, snugly underground except for its wooden, dome-like roof. We walked, deeply bowed, through the low, tunnel-like entrance; and, without the formality of the White Man's knock, entered the large, main room. A slender woman, rather tall, enveloped in an air of dignity and remoteness, rose out of the shadows in the rear of the room. She greeted us calmly. She would, I realized, never be perturbed; no unrest would penetrate the serene region in which she dwelt—creating, as I observed at once, a work of beauty.

The basket was nearly finished. It stood softly shining, like a miniature golden sun, in the semi-darkness. Its form was perfect as an ancient Grecian urn. Not the slightest irregularity marred the purity of its graceful curve. Out of spruce rootlets, a recalcitrant material, difficult to handle, was formed a framework of perfect symmetry, upon which the weaver plaited her design with yielding willow strands. The cover for the basket, evidently just finished, lay at our feet. With strong intelligent hands, "James's-wife" lifted it from the floor and presented it to me. She had read my desire. I wanted to hold that woven bit of beauty and examine the lovely, strange design.

* * *

Nowhere had I seen a pattern like the one on the basket lid. The perfection was obvious, but the complexity of the design seemed baffling. How had this Indian woman, without knowledge of mathematics, been able to "figure it out"? The scheme seemed a sort of wheels-within-wheels idea—only it wasn't wheels. So I asked humbly to be told from whence had come the inspiration.

For answer, "James's-wife" directed me to a sort of low platform against the wall at one end of the room. Standing upon this elevation, we were able to look through a small window at the sky, now, with the greater cold of the Arctic night, suddenly filled with unnumbered stars. No obscuring film of cloud dimmed the great dark vault, always immeasurably vast in the North Country. And the stars—even the smallest ones—shone with amazing splendor. It was to one particular orb, apparently two stars conjoined and myriad-pointed, that "James's-wife" directed my attention. Among all the lesser glittering lights, it glowed with surpassing brilliance and pulsated in its own light. Imbued with this magnificence on many lonely evenings, the weaver had been able, by means of lowly, tinted strips of willow, to convey a portion of the bewildering beauty to the cover of her basket. The mystery was explained. "James's-wife" used a pattern in the sky!

At length we turned, in silence, to view again the star-inspired basket. My gaze lingered on its graceful curve. What a lovely thing to own! Perhaps the weaver felt my admiration.

"You like for have it—that basket?" she inquired impersonally—almost coldly. With amazement I realized that she wished me to have it—that artists create beauty for others, and my appreciation would help to recompense her.

So it was arranged; the basket was to be mine! I had expressed my delight in rather halting words and was preparing for departure, when the door opened and the husband of "James's-wife" came in. After the customary greetings, I recalled one of the objects of my visit. Turning to the maker of baskets, I asked her to tell me her real name. Shyly, humbly, deprecatingly, she confessed that her Mission name was Anna, but amended the statement at once by adding that it was "James's-wife—look like." In farewell, she smiled the slow, grave smile of the Indian of the Far North.

While Nahla-kata went ahead to untie the dogs, I paused at the opening of the tunnel-like passage to shake hands with James. "James" he might be to all the world, but I thought I knew a better name for him. In fact, I was sure I knew a more appropriate one. But James, if he understood, gave no sign when I said a bit sententiously: "Good-by, Anna's husband."

ADA FARRIS

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Tip of South America

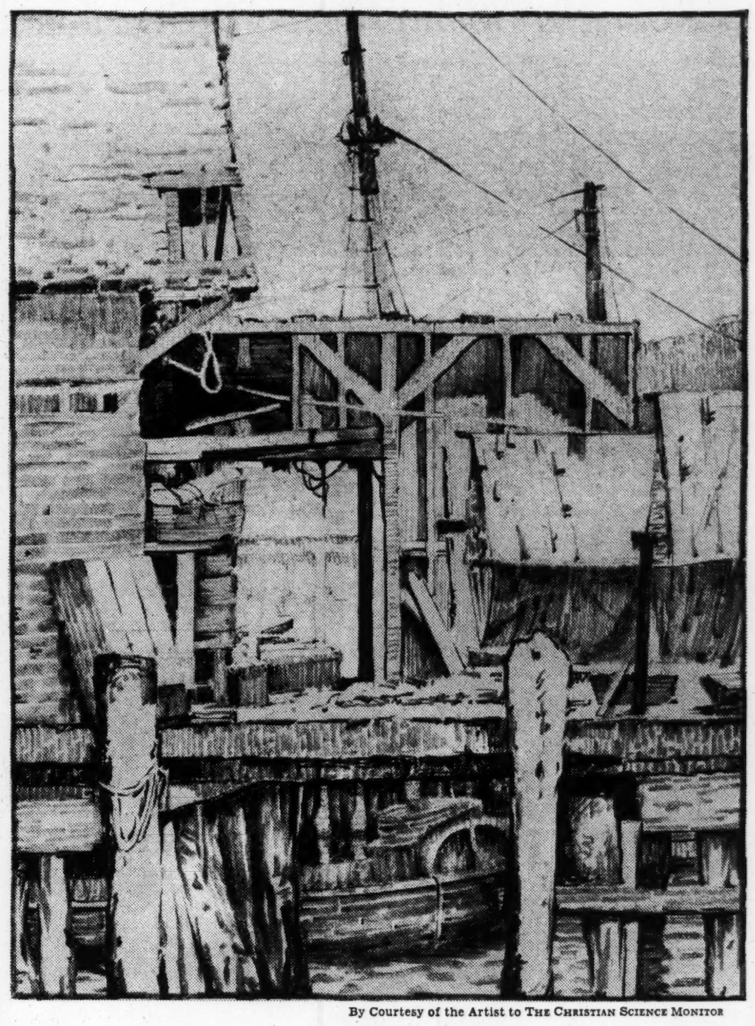
BEAGLE CHANNEL is one of the wonders of this world. It stretches south of Tierra del Fuego from east to west for a distance of a hundred and forty miles and is so straight one might think it was the work of man. In but very few places is it more than three miles broad and all along its length the mountains fall sheer into the water without any foreshore, which makes them appear fantastically high. . . .

Each of the big mountains has its huge glaciers glistening up in the heights. . . . The glistening path of ice presses its way through the ravines, winds round the walls of rock, glistening and sparkling, and finally slides out into the water bordered on either side by silent woods of evergreen beeches, the outer trees of which incline protectingly over the dead ice-field.

Italia, Romanche, Roncagli, Frances—glaciers which would be famous throughout the earth were Tierra del Fuego not so niggardly with its good weather and did they not lie so far from the rest of the world. . . .

Each glacier has its own peculiarity, its own point of superiority; you just have to give up and, refusing to judge between them, content yourself with enjoying such extravagance of beauty in one of the most desolate parts of the world. There is only a few hundred yards between each fresh revelation and the time of waiting is shortened by countless small glaciers, by frozen waterfalls high up on the mountain sides, by a furious bombardment of beauty upon beauty.

We ran from one side of the ship to the other so as not to miss one of these apparitions and were constantly distracted by barking sea-lions frolicking among the ice in the water, which also demanded attention, as did a solitary whale paying a visit to the Channel on its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It greeted us with a "blow" like a waving standard and, as it passed, threw a silhouette of its coal-black dorsal fin over the blue face of the Italia glacier.—HAKON MIELCHE, in "Journey to the World's End." (London: William Hodge.)



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LOCALE OF THE FISHERMEN, GLOUCESTER"; *A Drawing by Helen Watson*

MY FRIEND'S STUDIO was down by the wharves anyway, so that was naturally first choice for subject matter, after we had decided to take advantage of a sunny clear morning for sketching.

Having settled ourselves in the opening of a shed, surrounded by barrels of gleaming fish, we began a survey of our surroundings to determine the character of the sketch; what was to be included and why.

There was to be something definite, broad, and simple, and it was to be expressed as such, in so far as the medium of the pencil would allow. There must be a center of interest, that which we wished to emphasize most, avoiding repetition. So much depended, too, upon the tying together of the minor things with the big main thing. The eye traveled over the sketch and back again to the big central interest, linking up spaces by accents between the essentials.

Then the third dimension had to be reckoned with. There had to be a pushing back by suggesting distance between the immediate foreground and the objects behind, keeping the background as a background, even if it was only a tone lower in value. Continuation of the background outside the picture could only be suggested or hinted at, and yet there must be no doubt of its existence. We knew that the handling of the background would determine more or less the broadness of the interpretation of the picture.

Since from the start there was some definite idea to be expressed, the sketch which was designed to be characteristic of the locale of the fisherman would speak for itself.

Tolstóy Remembered

MY EARLIEST RECOLLECTIONS of my grandmother before we moved to Moscow and lived there are three vivid ones. The first is the way in which she washed, making, with some special soap, wonderful bubbles on her hands which it seemed to me she alone could produce. . . . I remember her white cap, her dressing jacket, her white old hands, and the immense bubbles that rose on them, and her white face with its satisfied smile.

The second is of how she was drawn by my father's footmen, without a horse, in a well-sprung yellow cabriolet (in which we used to go driving with our tutor, Fëdor Ivánovich) to the Little Forest to gather nuts, of which there were a great many that year. I remember the thick, close-growing hazel-bushes into the midst of which Petrúshka and Matyúsha (the footmen) drew the yellow cabriolet in which my grandmother was seated, and how they bent down to her the boughs with clusters of ripe nuts, some of which were already falling out of their husks. I remember how grandmother herself plucked them and put them into a bag, and how we children bent down some branches, as did Fëdor Ivánovich, surprising us by his strength in bending down thick ones. We gathered the nuts from all sides and when Fëdor Ivánovich let go of them the bushes, slowly disentangling themselves, resumed their proper shape, and still others remained that we had overlooked. I remember how hot it was in the glades, how pleasant was the coolness in the shade, and I remember the pungent scent of the nut-leaves and how the maids who were with us cracked and ate the nuts, and how we ourselves unceasingly chewed the fresh, full, white kernels.

We filled our pockets and skirts and the cabriolet, and grandmother took us in and praised us. How we returned home and what followed I do not at all remember. I only remember that grandmamma, the nut-glade, the pungent scent of the leaves of the nut-trees, the footmen, the yellow cabriolet, and the sun, all merged into one joyful impression. It seemed to me that as the soap-bubbles could only exist with grandmamma, so the thicket, the nuts, the sun, and the other things, could only be where grandmamma was, in the yellow cabriolet drawn by Petrúshka and Matyúsha.—From "Recollections and Essays," by LEO TOLSTÓY. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Toward Dawn

There are no voices in the misty street;
There is no talking.
There are no footsteps in the tunnel of trees;
There is no walking.

The houses rest in the mist of the quiet lawns
In the scent of flowers.
The houses meditate on the inscrutable
mountains
And the ever recurring hours.

CHARLES MALAM

"ПЕЧАТЬ БОЖЕСТВА"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Когда в древние времена правитель какого нибудь царства отправлял своего посла в другую страну, или посылал своего представителя в какую нибудь часть своей собственной страны, где он не был известен, то царь иногда вверял ему свой перстень с своей личной печатию, как способ удостоверения его личности и его полномочий. Мало того, царская печать часто заменяла личную подпись царя под такими важными документами, как договоры и соглашения.

Наглядные результаты, которые мы получаем через духовное понимание, являются в Христианской Науке знаком и печатию небесной безопасности. Понимание это основано на духовном смысле Священных Писаний, открытом в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," труде Мэри Бэкер Эдди. Ученики Христианской Науки являются его представителями и свидетелями, удостоверяющими власть ненарушимого Божиего закона. Их подлинная миссия—индивидуально отражать в себе Дух, Бога; их авторитет покоится на доказательстве, что исцеляющее присутствие Любви, побеждает болезнь, грех и смерть. В полном согласии с библейским откровением, Наука эта учит нас доказуемым на опыте истинам, что Бог есть Дух, Жизнь и Любовь и что человек есть Его образ и подобие. Следовательно, духовный прогресс совершается безпрерывно в жизни тех, кто верен учению Христианской Науки.

Говоря об этом развитии Mrs. Эдди пишет (Science and Health стр. 511): "В божественной Науке, а она—печать Божества и запечатлевает небо,—Бог открывается, как бесконечный свет. В божественном Разуме ночи нет." И дальше: "Сменяющийся блеск и полное сияние бесконечных идей, образов Бога, отмечают периоды прогресса." Какая радость охватывает страждущее по духовной пище сердце, когда мы начинаем сознавать, что Христианская Наука, которая "запечатлевает небо" есть ненарушимая печать, удостоверяющая совершенство человека теперь и на земле! Духовное возрождение через Христианскую Науку не есть какое нибудь необ'яснимое явление, или чудо, так как оно всегда доступно каждому, кто своей верностию, своим посвящением и любовию постепенно побеждает материальные ограничения и всякие запрещения ложного смертного верования.

Указывая на важное значение прощения и кротости, Павел сказал (Ефесяне 4:30, 31, 32): "И не оскорбляйте Святого Духа Божия, которым вы запечатлены в день искупления. Всякое раздражение, и ярость, и крик, и злоречие со всякою злобою да будут удалены от вас; но будьте друг к другу добры, сострадательны, прощайте друг друга, как и Бог в Христе простил вас." С какой точностию слова эти выражают дух учителя Христианина, Христа Иисуса! Несомненно и то, что практическое понимание и применение этих слов в Христианской Науке разрушает ложь материального чувства, в то время, как духовные свойства доброты, правды и любви удостоверяются за печатию божественного свидетельствования. Божественная Наука в своем чистом виде проста, понятна и доказуема и не требует иных об'яснений кроме тех, которые нам даются Писанием и трудами Mrs. Эдди.

В своей книге "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Эдди ясно указала нам необходимость тщательно проверять нашу позицию на прямом и вверх идущем пути божественной Науки. Она говорит (стр. 358): "Ученик, который исцеляет, уча и учит, исцеляя, получает свой диплом с духовными почестями, с единственной соответствующей печатию для Христианской Науки. Мирские почести преходящи, эти почести для приверженца Христианской Науки не приобретение, а потеря. Пока что они ничего ему не приносят, кроме запоздалой справедливости, преследования по пятам и фальшивых лавров. Бог один его помощь, его защита и великая награда." Прямота, честное прилежание и деятельность действительно необходимы для нашего развития и наглядных результатов—для достижения способности учить "исцеляя." Ясно, что осуществление этого не трудно, и не тягостно. Все могут мудро пользоваться вечным божественным Принципом и так находить избавление от каждой фазы смертной дисгармонии.

Страх и все верования греха, болезни, уныния, отчаяния, бедности и неведения, должны уничтожаться перед постепенно осознанием вечного присутствия и власти Бога. По мере того, как мы будем себе все больше уяснять, что Бог никогда не создавал зла или заблуждения и что из вечного источника бытия, Бога, исходит только доброта, чистота и правда, разрушительные элементы смертного разума будут постепенно уменьшаться пока не будут окончательно уничтожены. Иисус сказал (Иоанн 6:27): "Старайтесь не о пище тленной, но о пище, пребывающей в жизнь вечную, которую дает вам сын человеческий; ибо на нем положил печать свою Отец, Бог."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Honey From the Old Manse

MY GARDEN, that skirted the avenue of the Manse, was of precisely the right extent. An hour or two of morning labor was all that it required, but I used to visit and revisit it a dozen times a day, and stand in deep contemplation over my vegetable progeny with a love that nobody could share or conceive of who had never taken part in the process of creation. It was one of the most bewitching sights in the world to observe a hill of beans thrusting aside the soil or a row of early peas just peeping forth sufficiently to trace a line of delicate green. Later in the season the hummingbirds were attracted by the blossoms of a peculiar variety of bean, and they were a joy to me—those little spiritual visitants—for deigning to sip any food out of my nectar cups. Multitudes of bees used to bury themselves in the yellow blossoms of the summer squashes. This, too, was a deep satisfaction, although, when they had laden themselves with sweets, they flew away to some unknown hive which would give back nothing in requital of what my garden had contributed. But I was glad, thus flinging a benefaction upon the passing breeze with the certainty that somebody must profit by it, and that there would be a little more honey in the world to allay the sourness and bitterness which mankind is always complaining of. Yes, indeed! My life was sweeter for that honey.—From "Mosses From an Old Manse," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

"The seal of Deity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OLDEN TIMES when the ruler of a kingdom sent an ambassador to another country, or a representative to some part of the homeland where he was unknown, the king sometimes entrusted him with his personal signet ring as a means of identification and for the establishment of authority. Moreover, the imprint of the king's signet was often used in lieu of his signature as a seal in the completion of important treaties and agreements.

In Christian Science, demonstration through spiritual understanding is the sign and seal of heavenly security. This understanding is based on the spiritual import of the Holy Scriptures, which is revealed in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Students of Christian Science are its representatives, its witnesses, testifying to the power of God's inviolable law. Their true mission is the individual reflection of Spirit, God; their authority is the proof that divine Love's healing presence overcomes sickness, sin, and death. In accord with Scriptural revelation this Science teaches the demonstrable truths that God is Spirit, Life, and Love, and that man is His image and likeness. Hence, spiritual progress is continuous in the experience of those who are faithful to the teaching of Christian Science.

Referring to this unfoldment, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 511): "In divine Science, which is the seal of Deity and has the impress of heaven, God is revealed as infinite light. In the eternal Mind, no night is there." And she continues, "The changing glow and full effulgence of God's infinite ideas, images, mark the periods of progress." What joy comes to the hungering heart waiting for spiritual sustenance, when it is realized that Christian Science, which "has the impress of heaven," is the unbroken seal bespeaking man's perfection here and now! Spiritual regeneration in Christian Science is neither phenomenal nor miraculous, for it is always available to those who, through fidelity, consecration, and love are progressively overcoming the limitations of matter, the restrictions of false, mortal belief.

Pointing out the vital importance of forgiveness and meekness, Paul said (Ephesians 4:30, 31, 32): "Grieve not the holy Spirit of God, whereby ye are sealed unto the day of redemption. Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice: and be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you." With what exactness these statements reflect the spirit of the master Christian, Christ Jesus! How surely, by the practical understanding and application of these words in Christian Science, are the falsities of material sense destroyed, and the spiritual qualities of goodness, truth, and love certified under the signet of divine authenticity. Divine Science in its pure essence is simple, understandable, and demonstrable, requiring no explication other than that which is afforded by the Scriptures and the writings of Mrs. Eddy.

The need for carefully proving one's position on the straight and upward road of divine Science is clearly indicated by Mrs. Eddy in her book "Miscellaneous Writings." She says (p. 358): "The student who heals by teaching and teaches by healing, will graduate under divine honors, which are the only appropriate seals for Christian Science. State honors perish, and their gain is loss to the Christian Scientist. They include for him at present naught but tardy justice, hounded footsteps, false laurels. God alone is his help, his shield and great reward." Straightforwardness, honest application, and industriousness are indeed indispensable to growth and demonstration—to the attainment of the ability to teach "by healing." This accomplishment is, obviously, not difficult or burdensome. All may wisely avail themselves of eternal divine Principle and thus find redemption from every phase of mortal inharmony.

Fear and all the beliefs of sin, sickness, discouragement, despair, poverty, and ignorance, must be destroyed before the advancing realization of God's ever-presence and power. As it is increasingly comprehended that God never made evil or error, and that only goodness, purity, and truth emanate from the eternal source of being, God, the destructive elements of mortal mind will proportionately diminish until they are completely destroyed. Jesus said (John 6:27), "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you: for him hath God the Father sealed."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Wet Streets

Wet streets, shining in darkness,
Gemmed with ruby, amber, jade,
Of a thousand quivering reflections
The floor of night seems made.

Pools of light in the shadows,
Etched on ebony spans,
Though set in liquid darkness
They sparkle like jeweled fans.

Wet streets, shining in darkness,
Long ribbons of satiny lanes,
Winding their way through spangled mist
Like so many glistening skeins.
How soothing the hush of empty streets
With their amber and ruby stains!

A. EUGENIA BROWN

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Bright Future Forecast For N. E. Industry

Synthetic fabrics seen as basis for prosperity of district's factories and farms.

New England's lost business in textile and agriculture may return in the development of synthetic fabrics, and the coming generation of New England may look forward to a bright economic future, it was predicted today at the opening of a three-day New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children.

Preparation of tormorrow's children for their home and economic life by courses of instruction in "home membership" and by a realistic approach to the problems which they must face was another subject of discussion at this morning's session.

The conference is being sponsored by the Harvard Summer School and the National Conference on Family Relations at the Littauer Center, Cambridge.

"New England has been, always will be, the brains of the Nation," Joseph Winterbotham, Chairman of the Industrial Agricultural Products Commission, Vermont, told the Conference, with a smile. Through the application of good, old-fashioned Yankee ingenuity, New England will bring back to its States the textile industry which it has lost to the South, and its agriculture which has gone to the West, he said.

Synthetic Products

It will accomplish this, he predicted, through the development of synthetic products—by the new plastics made from milk of Vermont cows; by rayon and Nylon factories in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; by the development of starch products from Maine potatoes and corn. All New England, he believes, has not only the opportunity, but the definite prospect of recovery of its once leading place in United States industry.

This will come, he repeated, because New Englanders have the "brains," the farsightedness to bring this business back in ways that are now open to them through the development of these synthetic textiles for which the New England States can produce the basis.

"We ought to give instruction in the schools to young people to prepare them directly for family life—for membership in the home," said Dean Henry W. Holmes, of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard.

Home Membership

He suggested some kind of a course in "home membership" which would bring to bear upon the child all of the so-called natural "sciences" and fields of knowledge as they relate to the famliy life.

The average young girl in her teens, he pointed out, is usually wrapped up in romantic notions and pink dreams with no concept of the concrete problems which she must face. The difficulties, he admitted, in working out such a course would be many, including the immaturity of the minds of the young people themselves, and the fact that "most teachers are themselves unmarried persons who haven't gone through all the preparation and experience they might need for wisdom in this course."

He foresaw, too, that those who might advocate such a departure from the traditional ideas of education might be labelled radicals. Nevertheless, he emphasized his belief that such an "intellectual ordering of youths' approach to family life" is a necessary one for tomorrow's children.

Predicting the possibility of a huge national debt for the new generation to carry, and financial responsibility for the aged who, if the American birth-rate continues to decline, may outnumber the youth of the nation, Carle C. Zimmerman of the Department of Sociology of Harvard, confessed that he could not draw a very bright picture.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light to moderate fog at occasional intervals this afternoon and tonight; broken clouds and slightly warmer tonight and Thursday, with local showers and probably thunderstorms; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

Vermont: Considerable cloudiness tonight and Thursday, local thundershowers Thursday; continued warm.

Other New England States: Considerable cloudiness and slightly warmer with local thundershowers tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate south and southwest winds; overcast to broken clouds with local showers tonight and Thursday, some fog tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	80	New York	74	82
Chicago	81	99	Norfolk	78	92
Kansas City	77	94	Philadelphia	73	80
Los Angeles	63	98	St. Louis	75	91
Miami	82	91	San Francisco	55	85
Minneapolis	78	103	Washington	75	93
New Orleans	78	94			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., July 24.
B—Maximum, July 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:33 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 9.0 feet.
Thursday, 3:50 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:43 p. m., E. D. S. T., Wednesday.

Marshfield Parade Reflects the History of Its Early Days

By a Staff Photographer

Some of the Outstanding Features of the Town's Chief Event in Its Tercentenary Celebration

1. Oxcart in today's parade with Philip Delano, driver. 2. This float showing Myles Standish and the Pilgrim Fathers was sponsored by the Plymouth Civic Association. 3. John Shirley of Duxbury rides a high wheeler. 4. National Guardsmen head the parade. 5. Two Pilgrim maidens, Roberta Anderson and Patricia Parkhurst. 6. These Colonial maids rode on an old stagecoach. Left to right: Helen Hubbard, Peggy Field, Alice Baker, Ruth Baker, and Carol Stetson.

Great Parade Moves as High Spot in Marshfield Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., July 24—History passed in review in this picturesque south shore town today.

A colorful street parade, with many spectacular floats depicting the early days of Marshfield and colonial Massachusetts, marked the fourth day of the town's week-long Tercentenary observances.

Lowering clouds which early this morning failed to dampen the enthusiasm of Marshfieldians gave way to occasional bursts of sunshine at parade time, giving promise of blue skies before the day was far along.

Over 150 Units

At the Brant Rock esplanade, where the parade formed, Chief Marshal Lloyd B. Frisbee directed the more than 150 units into the line of march and shortly after 9:30—unusually prompt as parades go—a smartly-stepping company of National Guardsmen followed by sailors from the United States cruiser Sans, anchored just off shore, marched down the road toward Fieldston as the procession started.

Not all of the marchers or floats were from Marshfield. There were units from Plymouth, Duxbury, Scituate, Kingston and other neighboring towns—come to add their bit to the historic occasion.

The road from Brant Rock to Fieldston was lined by hundreds of persons from the large summer colony thrilled by such a colorful spectacle, staged by this small community of less than 2,000 persons.

From Fieldston the parade proceeded along winding Ocean Street through about two miles of rolling pasture and farm land, on toward the center of town. Flags waved from weathered farm houses and banners flew on tiny roadside cottages as the marchers received somewhat less voluminous but no less enthusiastic applause.

The crowd increased as the town proper was reached and from the old railroad station—now abandoned and unused—to the fair grounds, where the parade ended, enthusiasm ran high as the many bands struck up lively marching tunes.

At Commemorative Exercises held at the Daniel Webster Homestead in the afternoon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall appealed to the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers to dedicate themselves to the task of preserving the liberty won for them by their forebears.

"This anniversary celebration is something of which everyone in Marshfield may well be proud," the Governor declared. "In a time of tragic world conditions, you are demonstrating the exercise of American democracy at its best by making history live again. Those early settlers which you are honoring—and the rest of our great nation—sacrificed more than we shall ever know to establish this country for us . . . so that we might be free from tyranny and oppression. They gave us something which we must never surrender: a republican form of government guaranteeing equal rights, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion. . . .

"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are the promise and fulfillment of our nation. Too often, life has had to be sacrificed for the preservation of liberty and happiness. But regardless of sacrifice, we can never preserve life, liberty, or happiness, without another element which had always been part of our national character. . . . That element is union. . . .

"It is our duty, to which we should dedicate ourselves on a day like this, to strengthen the will of our country so that, if need be, new sachifices will gladly be made to preserve all that we hold sacred, but first of all so that we shall be solidly united in developing all our resources—physical, moral, spiritual," the Governor continued.

"We must keep alive the spiritual emotions from which spring iour whole concept of man in relation to God and his fellow men," Governor Saltonstall declared. "Freedom, brotherly love, and faith were the ideals which brought our nation into being. They are the elements which preserve it today. They alone are the elements which will keep it safe for our children and their children to come."

Other speakers at the exercises were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Representative Charles L. Gifford, and Stephen Vincent Benet, author of "The Devil and Daniel Webster."

Maine Takes Step for Clean Politics Law

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 24 (AP)—The Maine Legislature received today an emergency "Baby Hatch" clean politics bill and at the same time took steps to carry out recommendations of a special committee investigating State department functions and individuals.

Two orders were passed in the Senate directing that evidence and testimony from various witnesses who appeared before the committee be sent to the county attorneys of Androscoggin and Kennebec for presentation to grand juries.

A third ordered that testimony given by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Burtis F. Fowler, Chief Inspector of Motor Vehicles; Secretary of State Frederick Robie, and State Police Chief John W. Healy be turned over to Chief Healy, with exhibits.

The committee, in an exhaustive 83-page report Monday recommended that evidence taken concerning activities of Mr. Fowler be referred to the Secretary of State and Mr. Healy. The committee said that "investigation shows clearly that the varied activities of Mr. Fowler and the special position which he has apparently occupied have not been conducive to the best morale in the State Police Department and Department of State."

The committee also recommended grand jury consideration of testimony and evidence concerning "alleged irregularities," prior to February, 1938, of George O'Donnell, in charge of the Auburn Auto Registry when $34,000 was stolen more than two years ago.

Representative Peter Mills (R) of Farmington, who sponsored the clean politics measure, asserted that the committee's disclosures showed "that political activities of certain State employees require immediate corrective legislation to safeguard the conduct of elections."

The measure, if passed, would be effective before the biennial State election in September. The bill would prohibit campaign contributions by corporations, limit campaign contributions by individuals to $1,000, and restrict political activity of state employees.

Funds for Arsenal Urged

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Representative Charles R. Clason (R), Massachusetts, said Army officials were seeking $22,000,000 for the Springfield, Mass., arsenal in a $4,850,000,000 defense appropriation bill being considered by a House Appropriation sub-committee.

Milk Control Board Renamed

Despite previous reports of a possible shake-up in the membership of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today reappointed all three members.

Members are: James O'Brien of Lee, chairman; Ralph H. Gaskill of Danvers and Ruben O. Robie of Whitinsville, who also serves as secretary to the Board. The appointments expire on June 30, 1941, the date to which the life of the Board was extended by the 1939 Legislature.

Members are paid $15 per day each when in session.

The Governor also reappointed two members of the Massachusetts Judicial Council for four-year terms: Judge Frank L. Riley, presiding over the Central Worcester District Court, and Frederic J. Muldoon of Winthrop, a lawyer.

To succeed Judge John V. Thelan of the Essex County Court of Probate and Insolvency, whose term has expired, the Governor named Judge John C. Leggat of the Middlesex County Court of Probate and Insolvency. These positions on the Council carry no salary.

Conrad Wesselhoeft of Boston, cousin of Governor Saltonstall, was named a trustee of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital to succeed Harold J. Morgan, while Benjamin J. Schoolman, of Boston, was reappointed as a trustee.

Wilfred Bolster, retired Chief Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, was appointed a member of the State Ballot Law Commission, to succeed Joseph A. Kozlowski.

John J. Kearney of Boston, a leader in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, was reappointed as member of the State Development and Industrial Commission.

Masaryk Goes To Czech Group Parley in N. Y.

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the newly created Czechoslovakian Government-in-exile, left Boston today by plane for New York, with the intention of going to England "as soon as possible" to take up his official duties.

Mr. Masaryk, who formerly served as Minister of Czechoslovakia to Great Britain, has been visiting since Saturday in Weston, Mass. He has been in the United States several weeks on private business.

"I am going to spend the next few days in New York," he said, as he prepared to board an American Airlines plane at East Boston. "I expect to attend a meeting of the United Czechoslovak Societies there on Saturday, and participate in Czechoslovakian Day at the World's Fair on Sunday.

"After that, I shall fly to Chicago to see my sister, Dr. Alice Masaryk, and then go to England as soon as I can. So far, I have no boat reservation. Because transportation has been interrupted by the war, it is uncertain when I shall be able to go abroad.

"While I am in this country, I shall continue with purely unofficial duties. My activities here are of a private character, and have absolutely nothing to do with my job."

Mr. Masaryk yesterday was named Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of Eduard Benes, President of the new provisional government, who is in London. By an interesting turn of events, Mr. Masaryk thus is serving as Foreign Minister under a President who once served in the same capacity under Mr. Masaryk's father, Thomas, first President of the post-war Czech Republic.

Pardon Saves Greek From Being Deported

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council today granted a full pardon to Spiros W. Stamos of Boston to prevent his deportation to Greece. Several years ago Mr. Stamos gave a Boston restaurant owner a $55 check and immediately left town on a business trip. During his absence, the bank returned the check marked "insufficient funds," and the police were notified. Upon his return to Boston, Mr. Stamos attempted to make the check good, but the case was taken to court, where the charge was placed on file; he later made restitution. Mr. Stamos sought the pardon, so that the court record would not make him liable to deportation.

Old Middlesex Hears Echoes Of Minutemen

Defense groups of several towns discuss plans at meeting held last night in Lexington.

What is civilian defense?

Lexington and other towns in Middlesex County have the answer in groups organized to take care of any and all national emergencies and to take care of them in the true spirit of Democracy.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Walker, aide to the Adjutant General of the National Guard, outlined the future role the committees were destined to play in the drama of United States defense when the Civilian Defense Committees of the cities and towns of Middlesex County met last night to discuss their progress. In addition to their present activities of organizing for emergencies and aiding the National Guard and the Army and Navy recruiting efforts, their future task will be dependent upon the outcome of the selective service bill. In the event of its passage, these committees, according to Colonel Walker, will be asked by the State to aid in the establishment of draft boards and in the registration of the male population.

In New Role

But it was after the address that the democratic spirit of America emerged in the new role of national defense. It seemed fitting that in Lexington, the cradle of freedom, the chairman of its Defense Committee, Archie R. Giroux, should rise and say: "Among our committees we have one on subversive activities. It has been carefully chosen and its duty will be as much to protect those accused unjustly of subversive activities as to uncover instances which should be reported to the District Attorney's office." Freedom and Democracy was at work here and plans were being laid by citizens from every walk in life to protect and insure the continuance of the blessings of a free society.

J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Belmont Committee told simply and concisely of the organization of his town. "We organized our committee on the basis of where Belmont could most easily be hurt. We found that fire and attack upon our vital sources were our most vunerable points. We have moved to meet such an emergency.

Three groups

"We are organized," he continued, "into three groups. These are, Supplies, Intelligence and Operation. Since in the event of an emergency our duty will be to be prepared to handle any event that may happen within the confines of our city we have mobilized a group of 240 men who are available as a construction gang and which can be moved from place to place in order to assure continuance of vital services

"At the head of all our groups we have placed men who are leaders in that field. For example at the head of transportation activities we appointed a local automobile dealer, and so on down the line. We are also engaged in accumulating supplies and in putting power lines underground."

And so the story goes. Little towns all over the United States are getting ready to meet the threat of the times. That threat they hope will never come. But in typical Yankee fashion one of the chairmen sums it up: "If it doesn't come, no harm will be done. If it does, they shall not pass." It was the spirit of the old Minute Men of Lexington speaking in 1940.

N. E. Gets Only A Sip of the Heat

New England was enjoying just a touch of heat today while the rest of the Nation from the eastern seaboard to the great plains was receiving the full blow of an unrelenting sun.

Bostor weather men cocked weather eyes at charts and mercury and said at 2 p. m., that the little red line barely touched 78, that it migh get a mite warmer tonight, maybe a thunder storm or two, but, on the whole, they didn't expect the 98 degree mark set for the date in 1933 to be approached today.

Out west in Pierre S. D., however, it was sizzling at around 115, and a few other spots in the midwest weren't bragging about the 100 mark that local thermometers were registering.

Workers Not Losing Pay For R. I. Military Duty

POTTER HILL, R. I., July 24 (AP)—Employees of the Swift River Woolen Company who will begin their summer tour of duty with Battery 7, 243rd Coast Artillery, Saturday, at Fisher's Island, will not lose any wages.

The firm announced today it would make up the difference between National Guard pay and that regularly earned by the workers.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Torrid Zone," with Pat O'Brien, James Cagney and Ann Sheridan. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Dark Command," with Claire Trevor. 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"The House Across the Bay," with George Raft and Joan Bennett. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Over the Moon," with Merle Oberon. 2, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Four Sons," with Don Amechе, Alan Curtis, George Ernst and Mary Beth Hughes. Also "La Conga Nights."

Fenway—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 1:10, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Queen of Destiny," starring Anna Neagle. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Information Please." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Cross Country Romance," with Gene Raymond and Wendy Barrie. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 5:30, 8:35. Tomorrow: "When the Daltons Rode," with Randolph Scott and Kay Francis. Also "Anne of Windy Poplars," with Anne Shirley.

Metroplitan—
"All This and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9:35 a. m., 1:20, 5:20, 9:15. Also "Pop Always Pays," with Leon Errol and Walter Catlett. 12:15, 4:05, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Maryland," with Walter Brennan, Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. Also "Golden Gloves," with Jean Cagney and Richard Denning.

Modern—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy, 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey. Also "Andy Hardy Meet a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland.

Paramount—
"The Way of All Flesh," with Akim Tamiroff and Gladys George. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 10:05. Also "Lucky Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:10. Musico: 9:30.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jack Holt in "Passport to Alcatraz." 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:15. Also "Dr. Christian Meet the Women," with Jean Hersholt. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55

State—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "New Moon." 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Military Academy," with Tommy Kelly. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. Also "The Captain Is a Lady," with Charles Coburn and Virginia Grey.

Scollay—
"The Ghost Breakers." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Queen of the Mob," with Blanche Yurka and Ralph Bellamy. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"The Flag Speaks," "Information Please," Colombia and Curacо travel pictures, Popeye, Sam Snead's golf, Charlie Chase comedy. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"The Story of the Stars and Stripes"; Debussy's Children's Corner; Information Please, and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"White Zombie," with Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also "Murders in the Rue Morgue." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Greene. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Dorthy Lamour. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Safari," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Madeleine Carroll. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Irene," starring Anna Neagle, 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

University—
Hedy LaMarr in "Algiers." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Fifth Avenue Girl," starring Ginger Rogers. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Vivien Leigh in "Waterloo Bridge." Also "The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight's Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, 8:00—
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai
Symphony No. 4 in A major "Italian," Opus 90 Mendelssohn
I. Allegro vivace
II. Andante con moto
III. Con moto moderato
IV. Saltarello
Overture to "Tannhauser" Wagner
Waltz, "Love and the Joy of Life" Josef Strauss
La Golondrina (The Swallow)
Arr. for strings by Francis Findlay
Entrance of the Boyards Halverson
Francis Findlay, guest conductor

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on British Exhibition by Mr. Cunningham, 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by William A. Sutherland, baritone; Paul Bregor, pianist, 2:45.

Expect Span To Bring Boom To Conanicut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, R. I.—Soon, according to official announcement, Conanicut Island, once the playground of Narragansett Indians and now the summer recreation center for many notable Americans, will virtually cease to be an island.

Charles H. Brooks, General Manager of the Bridge Commission declared that July 27 has been set for opening of the $3,000,000 Jamestown Bridge over which automobiles will pass to Conanicut Island for the first time under their own power. On that day, the villagers living in the summer colony originally started by Joseph Wharton, "tinplate king" some 50 years ago, will stand on the Conanicut side of the span to welcome what promises to develop into an unprecedented "building boom" here.

This boom thas already begun with the prospects of easy access to a strip of land that has all the qualifications for summer relaxation. Since the bridge was started last year, properties on the island have had a much faster turnover and many vacant lots have been taken over by would-be vacationists with a yen for a strong "whiff of brine."

The new bridge will take its first traffic on July 27 but actual dedication will not be until Aug. 3. Although the island has been serviced by ferry for about 265 years, its total summer population, that is in terms of families, is only 300. But it is rapidly increasing as would-be home owners think in terms of actually living on an island that can be reached by automobile.

Big Military Show Planned For Needham

To acquaint citizens of Needham and surrounding towns with the work of the National Guard, and show various units in action, Needham American Legion Post, No. 14, and the Needham Civilian Defense Committee will present a huge military demonstration at Memorial Park, Friday at 8 p. m.

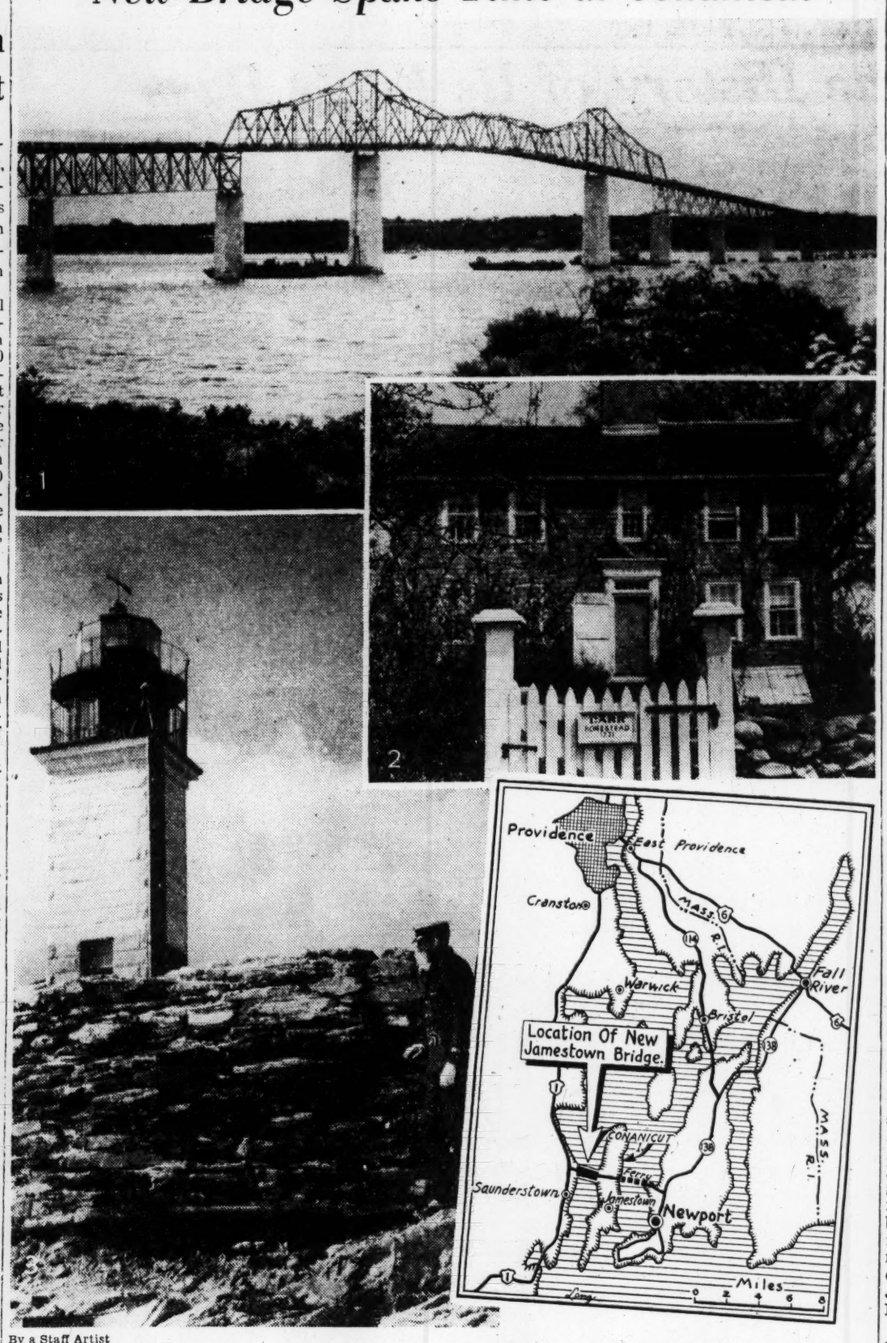
Participating in the program will be Company G, 101st Infantry, Norwood, Mass., Capt. Henry F. Barry, commanding; Battery A, 211th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), Boston, Capt. William Marquis, commanding; Battery B, 101st Field Artillery, Boston, Capt. Francis Kavenaugh, commanding; Headquarters Battery, 101st Field Artillery, Boston, Capt. Joseph Menges, commanding; 101st Ordnance Company, Natick, Capt Walter L. Baron, commanding.

The civilian committee, by staging this demonstration, hopes to stimulate interest in the National Guard and in the opportunities for service in the United States Army, particularly for men between 18 and 35. Members of the units will answer questions on equipment, enlistment and training.

Police regulations posted today forbid parking at the field.

The Needham committee cooperating with Capt. Franklin Welch of Headquarters staff, 101st Field Artillery, consists of Herbert J. Denner, Richard Salmone, Chief of the Fire Department in Needham; Gordon F. Healey, Ray C. Hall, and Stewart B. Johnson, Chairman.

New Bridge Spans Time at Conanicut



By a Staff Artist

First Motorcars to Visit Narragansett Bay Island July 27

(1) New Jamestown bridge across the west channel of Narragansett Bay. (2) The Carr Homestead, one of the oldest houses on Conanicut Island, built by a son of the Colonial Governor Caleb Carr. (3) Foundations of the original Beavertail Lighthouse, unearthed by the hurricane of September, 1938. (4) Map showing location of the bridge, indicated by arrow.

Ninth Hardy Family Film to Mark Anniversary

The Hardy Family, marking their third anniversary on the screen, will be represented at the State and Orpheum, starting Thursday, by the ninth film in the series, "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante." The story takes Judge Hardy and his family to Manhattan, where Andy is obliged to meet the girl with whom he had pretended to be acquainted. Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Fay Holden, Sara Haden, Cecilia Parker, Diana Lewis and Ann Rutherford are in the cast.

The co-feature, "The Captain Is a Lady," features Charles Coburn, Helen Broderick, Beulah Bondi, Billie Burke, Virginia Grey, and Dan Dailey, Jr.

'Maryland' in Color

Thursday again is the opening day for new programs at the Metropolitan, with "Maryland," a new Technicolor film, scheduled to arrive tomorrow. Walter Brennan, Fay Fainter, Brenda Joyce, John Payne, Charles Ruggles, Marjorie Weaver, and Hattie McDaniel have the leading roles in a story about horse racing and romance. A steeplechase provides the climax of the film.

The second feature will be "Golden Gloves," telling about an amateur boxer who wins the heavyweight championship. Richard Denning, Jean Cagney, William Frawley, J. Carrol Naish, and Edward Brophy are in the cast.

Lee Tracy Film

"Millionaires in Prison," coming Thursday to the Keith Boston, has Lee Tracy as a long-term convict who rules the prison to which five men of wealth are sentenced. Linda Hayes, Raymond Walburn, Morgan Conway, and Truman Bradley are in the cast.

"Black Diamonds," the second film, tells of a coal mining town and the campaign of a reporter against the lack of safety devices required by law. Richard Arlen, Andy Devine, Kathryn Adams, and Mary Treen are among the players.

'The Daltons' Out West

"When the Daltons Rode," scheduled to reach the Keith Memorial Thursday, tells of the four brothers and the robberies that they committed in the West. The story is based on the book by Emmett Dalton. In the cast are Kay Francis, Randolph Scott, Brian Donlevy, Broderick Crawford, Stuart Erwin, Andy Devine, George Bancroft, and Mary Gordon.

The companion feature, "Anne of Windy Poplars," is played by Anne Shirley, James Ellison, Patric Knowles, Slim Summerville, and Louise Campbell.

'Ski Patrol'

"Ski Patrol," which will be seen at the Trans-Lux starting Friday, is concerned with warfare in the Arctic. Mine explosions, machine-gun raids, and parachute attacks are some of the things which will be shown on the screen. Luli Deste, Viennese actress, has the romantic lead opposite Philip Dorn, a newcomer from the Netherlands. Other players include Samuel S. Hinds, Stanley Fields, Edward Norris, Hardie Albright, Kathryn Adams, and John Qualen.

The other feature will be "Boys of the City," with the East Side Kids seeking to clear one of their friends of a murder charge. Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey, Dave O'Brien, Vince Barnett, and Dennie Moore are in the cast.

At the Telepix

One film about locusts and another on pistol shooting will be found at the Telepix Cinema beginning Friday. Other short features promised include Fitzpatrick's trip to Seattle, Vyvyan Donner fashion forecast, ice sports, Lew Lehr comedy, a color cartoon, and a 30-minute news digest.

At South Station

Travel films on Sydney, Australia, and an American dude ranch resort head the list of short subjects on the program starting Friday at the South Station. Other items promised include "A Door Will Open," which is described as "relating a strange incident which the audience is asked to judge as evidence of the supernatural or mere coincidence"; "White Magic," telling of infrared rays; a two-reel cartoon, "Popeye and Sinbad the Sailor"; "Unusual Occupations"; Ted Husing's "Life Saving"; a Buster Keaton comedy, and newsreels.

Woman Finds Rare Plants In Alaska

Continued from Page 1

rough roadside cabin for miners and truck-drivers, but always, she says, her hosts were kind and friendly even though they thought her business a strange one.

The result of this season's work was the collection of some 800 specimens of plants, most of which even John Muir had never seen, that were of especial interest to natural science because of their evident relation to the vegetation of Siberia and Asia. On her return to Cambridge in the fall the entire collection was presented to the Gray Herbarium and Miss Scamman spent the winter there classifying the specimens.

The next summer she went to Alaska again, called on her friends in Fairbanks, and took a plane for Wiseman, 200 miles north and 80 miles within the Arctic Circle. Wiseman is a tiny village on the Middle Fork of the Koyakuk River. The nearest electric light, automobile, and railroad are at Fairbanks. The residents are a few white men and Eskimos and Miss Scamman was the only white woman in the place.

It was near Wiseman that she made her big find. Botanizing one day on the slopes of Porcupine Dome, back of the village, she saw a patch of brilliant rose-colored flowers at the base of a melting snowdrift. Surely they belonged to the Claytonia family, for there were the long, narrow basal leaves and the single flowers! But the color? Nothing that answered the description could be found in the books. She had found a new species and foremost botanists after having studied and tried in vain to identify it have now conceded that it is new and have named it for its discoverer, Claytonia Scammanae.

Another plant which has been named for Miss Scamman is a variety of the Arctic bladder-pod, Lesquerella arctica, var Scammanae, also found at Wiseman. It was interesting, she says, to find so far from home the exquisite little twin-flower, linnaea borealis, that we have in our northern Maine and New Hampshire regions, but there it was in all its fragrant loveliness, blossoming beyond the Arctic Circle. Another flower, rare here, but common near Wiseman was the beautiful orchid, calypso borealis, which John Muir called "Hider of the North."

While in Wiseman Miss Scamman gathered 408 species and varieties and 846 numbers, a far more important collection than she had made the previous summer on account of the new and rare specimens. On her return to Massachusetts she again presented the Gray Herbarium with a collection besides sending collections to the Oxford Herbarium and to the University of Lund in Sweden. Another winter was put in at Harvard classifying the plants and then came the Iceland trip. Last summer Miss Scamman went to England and stayed four months at Oxford University assisting the curator of the herbarium and studying the journals of Arctic exploration on file in the Bodleian Library. Her work there terminated only when war was declared and she suddenly found herself practically the only guest in a London hotel. She sailed on the Manhattan on Sept. 20 and on arriving in New York came directly down to Saco to remain in her big, old-fashioned house until time to resume her work at the Gray Herbarium.

Coast Guard Nears War Basis

National defense plans of the United States Government are placing the Coast Guard nearer to a war basis, without actually transferring jurisdiction to the Navy as in the case of war time, it was learned here today.

While official of the Coast Guard were unable to discuss certain phases of the situation, it was learned that small observation planes are being added to the equipment of the larger, heavily armed cutters, and that the vessels on the floating weather reporting stations in the Atlantic are being closely co-ordinated with the neutrality patrol.

All of the modern and fast cutters were designed to carry planes but few of them were so fitted out. The Duane, one of the new cutters which is now at Boston, has been equipped with a small plane, said to be the first in this district.

Cutters of the Chelan and the Cayuga type are being assigned to the weather reporting stations which are one-third and two-thirds of the distance between Bermuda and the Azores, thus releasing the larger vessels for neutrality work.

The time that the cutters remain on these stations is being reduced from a month to three weeks. Many vessels are being ordered to annual gunnery practice off Virginia immediately, it was learned.

The cutters ordinarily carry two five-inch guns and two six-pounders. Provision now has been made, it was disclosed today, to mount anti-aircraft guns and additional five-inch guns.

Moonlight Cruise Along North Shore Announced

About 800 members of six organizations are booked to sail on the steamer Steel Pier tonight for a moonlight cruise along the North Shore. They include the Hotel Statler Recreational Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Market Club of Boston, and Junior Hadassah of Lynn.

Confer on Child Evacuees Issue

By a Staff Photographer

Women Leaders Discuss Situation

Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Women's City Club, (at left) talks with Mrs. Dorothy Goudy Correa of Wellesley Hills, during meeting yesterday afternoon at the Boston Center for Adult Education

N.E. Women to Press Their Plea For Evacuee Ships at Capitol

Members of the group of prominent New England women who are engaged in marshalling public opinion to urge the Government to send American boats to evacuate the children in England from the threat of total war announced today that Mrs. Lincoln MacVeagh would go to Washington to see various government officials in behalf of their activities.

Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick, leader of the group, told a meeting yesterday afternoon at 79 Mt. Vernon Street that the offer must go from America to evacuate the children at once and that the efforts of the group must be applied toward whatever means will hasten the Government's decision. Two bills which were introduced in the House yesterday were discussed, but the group decided to wait until copies of the bills arrived before giving their support to these measures.

The group also voted to send a representative to attend the hearings on bills HR 10213 and 10214 to be held in Washington next week.

Mrs. Dana Malone of Brookline, member of the Sponsor Committee of the Committee for the Cause and Cure of War, who has been working for some time independently on the problem of getting children out of war zones, told the group that it was vital that the plight of the children in England and the efforts to save them be disassociated from all political aspects.

Miss Betty Dumaine, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Red Cross Volunteer Service, said that Germany had agreed to give Red Cross ships safe conduct on the high seas but would not guarantee protection in war ports. Whether or not this would apply to ships carrying children would have to be ascertained, she said.

Those present at the meeting yesterday included Mrs. Phillips Ketchum of Natick; Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President of the Women's City Club; Mrs. Lorenz Muther, past President of the Women's City Club; Mrs. Dana Malone of Brookline; Miss Beatrice Woodman, President of the Boston Women's College Club; Mrs. Donald J. Hurley, President of the Boston League of Women Voters; Miss Martha Young of Boston; Miss Betty Dumaine, Vice-Chairman of the Red Cross Volunteer Service; Mrs. Dorothy Goudy Correa of Wellesley Hills, and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Director of the Boston and Cambridge Centers for Adult Education.

Yale Offers Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24 (AP)—The doors of the Yale Divinity School swing open today to offer 132 mothers and children from Oxford University a temporary haven in their flight from wartime England.

The small troupe of evacuees will be cared for in the Georgian dormitories of the Divinity School until homes can be found for them with Yale faculty members, where they will remain for the duration of the war.

The group entrained for New Haven this morning at Montreal.

State to List Skilled Labor

A State-wide clearance system to make available for Massachusetts employment all workers skilled in occupations essential to national preparedness is being established by the State's Division of Unemployment Compensation.

Details, as explained today by Dewey Archambault, Assistant Director of the Division, are being discussed in Washington today by Robert E. Marshall, Director of the State's Division, and Fred J. Graham, head of the employment offices of the State's Unemployment Compensation organization, with federal Social Security officials.

Mr. Archambault explained that the files of the 35 Massachusetts employment offices are being gleaned for the names of all skilled in essential occupations. These names are to be placed in a special file to be completed by Aug. 1, at which time it will be available to the State's employers.

Under the clearance system, an employer who is unable to obtain skilled workers necessary in his business in his own locality will be able to tap the reserve of skilled workers as provided by the State, by having his request cleared through the main Boston office. The list of unemployed skilled workers will be checked every 30 days and will be kept up to date, Mr. Archambault promised.

City Is Razing Roxbury Building

James H. Mooney, Building Commissioner of Boston, today gave orders to a wrecking concern to begin work immediately on razing the city-owned frame structure at 17 Ellis Street, Roxbury, where police and firemen last night worked for half an hour to extricate a Roxbury youth pinned beneath debris when timbers in the building gave way.

In the rescue of the boy, Louis Ashman of 17 Fort Avenue, Roxbury, police claimed they were unable to locate the owner of the dilapidated dwelling. It was established today on a check-up that the City owns the property, and, according to the assessors' records, was taken on a tax foreclosure last August.

Daniel M. Driscoll, head of the City real estate division, said the property was on the list of structures soon to be demolished under a Works Progress Administration project.

City officials were emphatic that the property had been roped off on instructions to the police, by Commissioner Mooney.

Lumber Workers To Get $315,000

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Lumber workers of the nation will receive more than $315,000 in back wages as result of a drive by the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department to force the lumber industry to comply with the Fair Labor Standard Act.

Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, said the drive inaugurated a month ago had shown about 800 violations of the act, but added lumbermen were co-operative in correcting unwitting violations, and in the main wanted to obey the law. He said $262,009 already had been computed as due nearly 10,000 workers.

McMasters' Election File: 703 Papers

Clerks of the Boston Election Commission today faced a prospect of overtime—without extra pay—when a preliminary check showed that William H. McMasters, independent candidate for Governor, had filed a total of 703 nomination papers containing approximately 35,000 names for this section of the State alone.

The magnitude of the task is apparent when it is pointed out that each name must be checked by Election Commission employees against the voting list and certified to the Secretary of State by next Tuesday. An independent candidate, according to the law, must present signatures representing 3 per cent of the total vote cast for that office in the last election. Mr. McMasters, therefore, must present a total of 53,000 names in his State-wide collection of endorsers.

Major party candidates for Governor, it was pointed out, need present only 250 signatures from each of four counties. Political observers said today the three per cent law was passed by the Legislature last session as a Republican move to prevent Mr. McMasters from splitting the Republican ticket.

A total of 497 candidates for state and county offices have filed nomination papers with the Commission, an unofficial tabulation showed today.

Those having filed nomination papers for major state offices are:

Governor, Democratic—Francis E. Kelly, Paul A. Dever.

Governor, Republican—Leverett Saltonstall.

Governor, Independent—William H. McMasters, "National Pensions Party."

Lieutenant-Governor, Democratic—Raymond A. Willet, Jr., John C. Carr, Charles E. O'Neil, Alexander F. Sullivan, Frances P. Kelley, Roger L. Putnam, Owen A. Gallagher.

Lieutenant-Governor, Republican—Horace T. Cahill.

Secretary of State, Democratic—Albert E. Morris, Katherine A. Foley, Albert L. Fish, Arthur M. MacCarthy.

Secretary of State, Republican—Frederic W. Cook.

State Treasurer, Democratic—Joseph W. Doherty, Ernest J. Brown, John J. McGrath, John J. Donohue, Patrick M. Cahill.

State Treasurer, Republican—William E. Hurley.

State Auditor, Democratic—Thomas J. Buckley, Thomas P. Flaherty, Leo D. Walsh, William P. Husband Jr., Frank J. Mitchell.

State Auditor, Republican—Russell A. Wood.

Attorney-General, Democratic—Harold W. Sullivan, Thomas M. Burke, John H. Backus, James H. Brennan, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge, Joseph V. Carroll, Joseph Finnegan, Edward A. Ryan.

Attorney-General, Republican—George W. Roberts, Alonzo B. Cook, Robert T. Bushnell, Michael A. Fredo, Clarence A. Barnes, Edmund R. Dewing, William C. Crossley, William G. Andrew.

United States Senator, Democratic—David I. Walsh.

United States Senator, Republican—Henry Parkman, Jr.

Gas Company's Pact Is Approved

The 1940 contract of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for purchase of gas from the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, an affiliated concern, was approved today by the Massachusetts Public Commission. The price is 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Annually the Commission, by law, must make an investigation to determine that the contract price is less than the amount it would cost the Boston Consolidated to manufacture its own gas in a standard type gas works properly equipped and of sufficient capacity to produce all the gas required by the company's consumers. Last year's contract contained a price equal to the 1940 schedule. The contract is operative for one year beginning May, 1940.

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Standard Time

Lv. Boston (*The Colonial*, N.Y., N.H.&H.).....8:00 A.M.

Ar. Penna. Sta., New York, 1:12 P.M.

Lv. Penna. Sta. (*The St. Louisan*, P.R.R.) 1:45 P.M.

Ar. St. Louis.....8:40 A.M.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

N. H. Summer Residents Work Against High Taxes, Waste

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 24—New Hampshire summer residents have joined in the taxpayers' crusade against high taxes and governmental waste. A Summer Residents' Taxpayers' Association is being former in the Sunapee region. Summer residents of other parts of the State are taking similar steps, although not organizing associations.

At Sunapee, for instance, those behind the movement point out that summer residents pay approximately 80 per cent of the taxes but receive only about 20 per cent of the benefits in the form of road improvements, schools, and other town services. John D. Langmuir, Executive Director of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, says that this situation is not confined to the Sunapee region, but is more or less universal in the summer residential areas of the State.

Opposition to the tax situation has arisen in the Newfound area and at Lake Winnipesaukee. In a great many towns of New Hampshire taxation of part-time residents constitutes a large share of the local tax revenue. Summer residents have, in recent years, been taking an increased interest in local affairs with many of them having become legal residents of the communities in which they have summer homes. This trend can be attributed to another aspect of New Hampshire taxation, namely, the fact that New Hampshire has no income tax, simply a tax at a low rate on interest and dividends.

Real estate taxation, the tax being opposed, is the source of the large majority of revenue for the running of governments in New Hampshire. It is believed in some circles that as the opposition to real estate taxation increases the movement for a State income tax will increase.

Some students of the State tax structure do not like this possibility, for they feel that even though an income tax might be aimed at relieving the burden on real property, that in actuality this might simply mean the opening of the door for more taxes and more money to spend. Experience has shown that new taxes to relieve taxes already existing actually do not accomplish the desired objective but, instead, provide more revenue than the cut effected in the tax that was supposed to be aided.

First Training School

New Hampshire's first vocational training school for national defense has been inaugurated at Concord with a class of 41 men taking courses at the Morrill School of Mechanic Arts. The course will run for 10 weeks with instruction in woodworking, machine shop practice, and auto mechanics. The expense of running the school is being met by the Federal Government out of defense appropriations. The members of the class come from the WPA and the State Employment Service. Plans are being made to launch a like school at Franklin High School where a list of 22 candidates has been drafted. The schools are operated in the day during the summer vacation for regular city schools, but when the regular schools reopen in the fall the special training school sessions will be shifted to evenings.

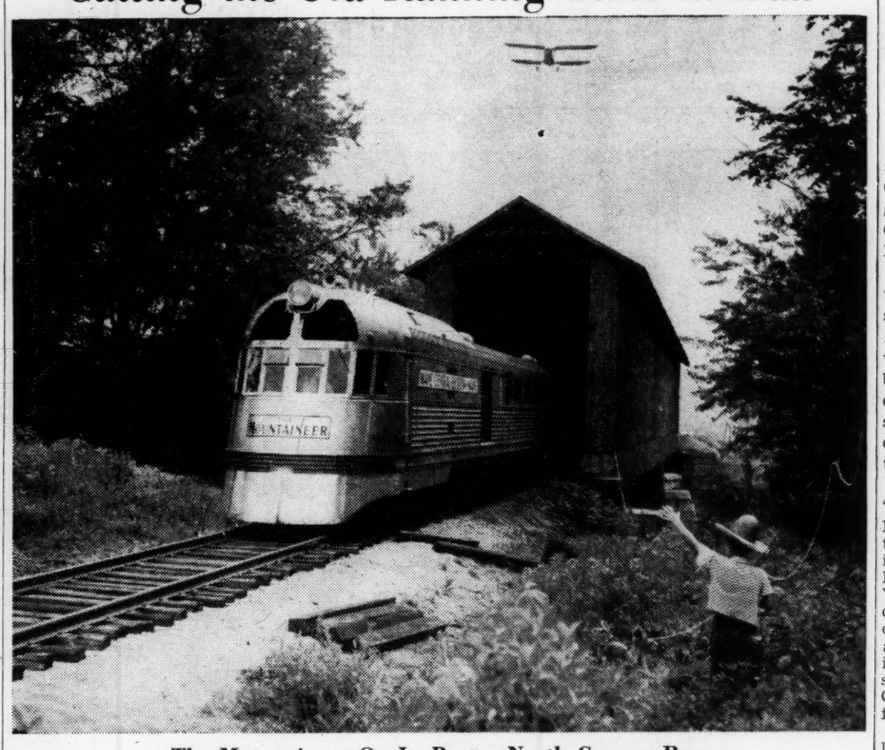
Forest Management

A program of improved forest management is being developed for Carroll County forest owners, and a movement is under way in the county to establish a cooperative marketing agency for forest products and a means of manufacturing wooden products. At the present time woodland of the county is being mapped. It will be possible from these maps to determine the present stand including size and type, and from records computed of growth it will then be possible to establish a management plan for each plot.

Industrial Mobilization

The State Defense Committee on Industrial Co-operation has organized. It is the aim of the committee to assist New Hampshire industries in handling problems that would result from a national emergency and the committee will now study the New Hampshire industrial picture. Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General of the New Hampshire National Guard and former secretary to Gov. Francis P. Murphy serves as State Defense Co-ordinator. William S. Riley of the Scott-Williams Company of Laconia has been named secretary of the committee, and Harry J. Kelley of the same company will serve as chairman of the seven-man committee.

Cutting the Old Running Time in Half



The Mountaineer On Its Boston-North Conway Run

Dickie Noyes, a resident in the New Hampshire resort spot, drops his line for the moment to wave a greeting to the new train which makes the distance between the two points in one hour and 57 minutes.

Columbus Set Down as 'Master Navigator'

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 24 (AP)—After retracing the routes followed by Christopher Columbus and studying his sea journals, Harvard's Prof. Samuel Morison announced today his belief that the discoverer was a "master navigator and a shrewd and accurate observer with a keen sense of beauty."

Back from a month of sailing the Caribbean in a ketch, Professor Morison said he had definitely found Columbus's first new world harbor, on the island of San Salvador, as well as his second landing place, in northern Cuba.

Last summer, in beginning the Harvard Columbus expedition, Professor Morison sailed the route followed by Columbus across the North Atlantic. Most previous researches, he said, were in libraries rather than at sea. He added that existing charts of Columbus's routes were 80 per cent inaccurate.

This summer's quest, the Professor said, showed that the discoverer's first landing on San Salvador must have been on a beach on the leeward, or west, side of the island, known now as Hall's Landing. Reefs surrounding the isle would have wrecked Columbus's vessels had he tried to gain shore except for a two-mile opening on this side, Professor Morison explained.

Following the course of the explorer's first voyage as described in his very detailed journal, Professor Morison sailed from San Salvador to the northern coast of Cuba, and came in halfway betwen Bahia Bariay and Puerto Gibara, both of which, with many other Cuban ports, claim the honor of being Columbus's first Cuban harbor.

He found that Bahia Bariay fitted well Columbus's description of his first Cuban port and that Puerto Gibara answered the description given by Columbus of his second port.

The purpose of the Harvard expedition, which last year carried Professor Morison some 10,000 miles to ten countries, was to make a definite estimate of Columbus as a seaman and a discoverer, and to identify definitely the places he visited. The sea exploration of the expedition now is ended.

New England 'Delicious' to Zita

By the Associated Press

ROYALSTON, Mass., July 24—With the fury of air raids fresh in her memory, former Empress Zita of Austria today described as "delicious" the pastoral serenity of this little New England Town where she has sought temporary refuge.

A view of beautiful Mt. Monadnock towering in the distance was hers as she rested after her recent flight through Belgium, France and Spain to Portugal, where she and her daughter Elizabeth took a Clipper to New York.

She is making no plans pending the arrival of four of her other children, Adelaide, Charles Louis, Rudolph and Charlotte, who are awaiting Clipper accommodations in Portugal. Some of the children will continue their education in this country.

But if her mother is resting, Elizabeth is not. She spent much of the day rowing on forest-rimmed Laurel Pond, over the New Hampshire boundary, with Mrs. Henry Cole of New York and her small daughter, Alice Louise.

Mrs. Cole is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bullock, who with Bullock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Bullock, are the former Empress' hosts.

Vermont Plans State Exhibit Of Handicrafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—The third annual exhibition of the Vermont Craftsmen is being held in the gymnasium of the Vermont Junior College here today, tomorrow and Friday.

In addition to the exhibits of various handicrafts, there are special demonstrations each day by some of the craftsmen. Weaving, wool spinning, metal work and block printing are some of the crafts included. Also there are some models made by Vermont craftsmen which add interest to the exhibition.

One of these models is the "Constitution" made by W. H. Pateno, a compressor engineer of the E. L. Smith Company quarry in Graniteville. Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, an authority on handicrafts, said of it when he saw it on his visit to Vermont two years ago, "It is the finest ship model of its kind I have ever seen, it should be shown at every Vermont Craftsmen exhibition in the future."

It is five feet high and eight feet long and the wood used in it came from the old "Constitution" and was obtained directly from the Charlestown Navy Yard. The model is perfect to the last detail, even to the captain's quarters with small table and chairs and a tiny ship lantern. The making of the model took three years of Mr. Pateno's spare time.

Officers of the Vermont Craftsmen are President, Mrs. Charles Greer, Rutland; Vice-President, Mrs. H. A. Mayforth, Barre; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Evelyn Ross, Rutland.

Concert-Lecture For City Mothers In East Boston

At the World War Memorial Shell, East Boston, an outdoor concert-lecture was sponsored this afternoon by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, for mothers and children from different parts of the city, to hear symphonic recordings of world-famous orchestras and conductors.

Haydn's Symphony No. 99 in E flat major, which will be released through the Committee's headquarters 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street Friday, and Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite were played. Warren S. Freeman, Director of Music in the Belmont Public Schools, played excerpts from these recordings and the children participated by humming different movements of the symphonies.

The following have been released thus far by the Committee at $1.69 for a complete symphony set: Schubert's No. 8 ("Unfinished") in B Minor, Beethoven's No. 5 in C Minor, Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite, Mozart's No. 40 in G minor, Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" "Clouds" and "Festivals," Wagner's prelude to "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal" and Bach's Concertos No. 2 and 3.

For the convenience of vacationists, a plan has been set up for a mailing service whereby only 25 cents prepaid, in addition to the price of the symphony, the complete set will be delivered to the addressee.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There comes a time in the life of every young business girl who lives away from home, when she feels that somehow or other she's simply got to pay back a few people who have been kind enough to invite here thither and yon. Then comes the time when she sits back and looks at her 2-by-4 apartment (or, worse yet, her 8-by-10 room!) and wonders just how she's going to do it with any semblance of hospitality. So we (who know all the answers!) are ready to spill the solution to the problem. Of course it's going to cost something you know, but it's much nicer to pay out a little extra, and have the whole thing done up in real style, isn't it?

The idea is that it's a picnic . . . but don't ask us where, because we think we were smart enough to find out about this de luxe service, without supplying you with the ideal spot. And don't bother us about transportation either, because the chances are that you'll be borrowing your guests' cars, anyhow! First of all, you must be glad it's summer time, and that the beaches are free. Then you get yourself together with somebody like Mr. Thayer, who manages Schrafft's (the big one down near Shreve's on Boylston Street) and talk over the business of lunch boxes. Your weekly pay check will, of course, enter into the matter in a big way; but if you've been saving your pennies for awhile, you might even go so far as to have Schrafft's make up individual lunch boxes at $1.25 each, that house a luxurious snack like this: fried chicken, potato chips, stuffed eggs, Queen olives, nut bread and butter sandwiches and a piece of frosted angel cake. (Surely that ought to satisfy even the most ravenous man who has ever sat you down before a big planked steak!) But if 50 cents per person is more to your pocketbook's taste, then how about a deviled tongue sandwich, a bran bread sandwich with American cheese, and an apple turnover? These aren't the only menus, but they'll give you an idea, and, personally, we think it's a pretty slick idea. Even for people who could fix up a picnic themselves!

White Chenille Coat Attractive

White is, of course, always nice for summer wear. But you can't deny that it requires care to keep it clean. And sometimes you want things badly while they're at the cleaners. So that's why it's nice to have an occasional something that you can tub yourself. A white chenille coat, for instance. Like the one Jordan Marsh sells for something like $2.98, that'll do to wear over a bathing suit, or to throw on over a gingham dinner dress at the last minute. There are a number of patterns, but the one we liked particularly had an interesting pattern all worked out in stripes and diamonds. Up on the second floor.

All Silk Satin Slips at Low Price

P. S. Most everybody knows what a good slip the Bryn Mawr Barbizon slip is at its regular price of $3 . . . so surely you'll want to know that they're now on sale at Filene's for $2.45. All silk satin they are, bias-cut and four-gore. And you might inform the man in your family that they can save themselves lots of money if they'll stock up with suits and ties and coats and underwear right now, from The Continental, at the corner of Boylston and Washington Streets. Incidentally, this store is always open until 6 o'clock, so there'll be a little time for shopping after the men get out of their own offices. Some of the things are even down to half price, and it's an excellent chance to get some sport shirts and other summer things they've been meaning to buy all along. Or for that matter, you could probably make a few of their purchases for them. And, before we forget it, we saw one of those tricky little Ruffled Pinafores that pass as glorified aprons, if you like, down in Hovey's downstairs store for a mere 39 cents recently.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, July 25

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, July 25

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"Sidelights on World Affairs," arranged by Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Solo Concert, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—German Folk Songs, Choir and Orchestra, DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Singing Youth," HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Folk Songs: Sardinia and the Emilia; selections for string quartet; selections from operettas. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"News from Scotland." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Berlin—10:00 p. m.—Talk by E. D. Ward. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theatre: "El Nido Ajeno," comedy TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Song Stylist"
3:15 **Marshfield Tercentenary Program**	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Cubs baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Cubs baseball game.	"Console Capers"
4:00 Harvard-N. E. Conf.	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Cubs baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news.	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game.	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Pop Concert	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports.	News; Baseball
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	**Pan American Conf.**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45 comedy	History of WBZ	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news.**	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs.
8:00 Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"This, Our America": dramatization	**Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"**	**New England Town Meeting of the Air: "How Can We Defend America?"**	Housing talk National Guard speaker.
8:15				
8:30 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Midnight": drama	Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra		Sport program
8:45 drama; news				"Let's Dance"
9:00 Star Theater:	"The Green Hornet":	Abbott and Costello:	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 vocalists; orch.	mystery drama	comedy; music	Carlos Molina's Orch.	
9:30 "Musico": Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"This Man's Army"	"Mr. District Attorney":	Serenade for Strings	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"This Man's Army"	dramatic sketch	Serenade for Strings	
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headliness"	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 **Pan American Conf.**	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	The Brass Hats: orch.
10:30 **News of the War**	**National Symphony Orchestra**	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Paul Stuart's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather		Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch.	California Ramblers
11:00 News; Sports	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Symphony Orchestra Concert	Jose Martinez' Orch.
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Prof. Harlow Shapley.		"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.		News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Variety Program.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"George and Dixie"	Bailey Axton, songs.	
8:00 **News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad.**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam".	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-table"
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake": drama.	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins": drama.		Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson.	N. E. Town Hall Party.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15 News Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30 WEEI Food Fair	"The Family Circle"	"Alice Blair": sketch.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Family Circle"	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Radio Review
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married".	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News.
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Mistress": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"On With the Dance"	By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson.	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Musicale
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor.	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	The Continentals
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk.	News; Noonday Review:	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Irene Hanify, organist.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Daily Inspirations"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hohe Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program.	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Hits and Bits"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Hits and Bits"	Alba Tosi and Dario
1:45 "Road of Life"	News summary; vocalist	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Miani, song recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"It Looks From Here"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Reporter	"Melodic Moods"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Melodic Moods"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"25 Years Ago Today"	Novachord solos
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Marine Band.**	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees - Chicago	Western Serenade
3:15 "Chasing the Blues"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama.	Cubs baseball game.	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Cubs baseball game.	"Console Capers"
4:00 Adv. in Science	Club Matinee: variety.	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "In Record Time"	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Red Cross talk	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees - Chicago	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game.	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories.	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports.	News; Baseball
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch.	**Pan Amer. Confeerence.**	Cab Calloway's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalists	Clotilda Zanpala, soprano; violin; organ	W. Williams, comment. E. Oettinger, soprano	Paul Stuart's Orchestra.
7:45			Van Alexander's Orch.	
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket":	"Canadian Holiday":	"Good News of 1940":	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	dramatized travelogue.	Dick Powell; music	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange as It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"The Aldrich Family,"	Sports Writers' Quiz	Sport program
8:45 Seems"; news	Heidt's Orchestra	starring Ezra Stone	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Midweek Function": recording	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Raymond Massey; Shirley Ross; Allen Jenkins; orchestra**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15			Arthur Mann, comment.	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"Fun With the Reviewers": vocalists; orch.		Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	**Pan American Conf.**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Aloha Land": music		News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Grant Park Concert	"In Chicago Tonight"	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		variety program	The Majestics; orchestra
11:00 News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Sport program
11:15 News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Terry Shand's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Duke Daley's Fourteen	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	"Music You Want"	Ted Lewis' Orchestra	Gentlemen of Rhythm.	News Service

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
July 24, 1940

This Wife Lives in an Old Ruin And Finds It a Jolly Lark

From Her 8-Inch Windows She Views the Desert, Hails Passing Indians, Listens to Elfin Music

By Courtney R. Jones

Women in the Wilderness—2

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I came to Wupatki Ruin as a bride, my husband, the National Park Custodian in charge of this Monument, carried me across the threshold. This was no mean feat. For the doorway, which is reached by a ten-foot ladder, is only four feet high. We were fifteen miles from a highway, twenty-five miles from a telephone, and forty miles from a town.

In the last hour of driving, we had dropped down and down, from the high mountain slopes covered with tall pines, across rolling grasslands where the antelope still play—and will race a car—and down again, as the plateau fell off in a series of vividly colored steps, toward the valley of the Little Colorado River, the Painted Desert. Far across the river, a score of miles away, the other side of the valley rose tier upon colored tier, shimmering pink and cream and violet, like a mirage. Behind us, from the bold profile of lava against the sky, the mesa sloped to our feet—soft and black with its drifts of volcanic ash; and jutting out beneath the black was a tongue of rose-red sandstone.

Historic Relic Now Their Home

There were many of these irregular red mesas in sight; but this one was different. On it stood a ruin, a sprawling building, following the contours of the mesa and built of the same red rock. Long ages ago its walls sheltered a whole community of farmers. But for seven centuries afterward the building stood alone, watching the valley with dark and vacant windows. Today this ancient building serves, not only as a notable historic relic, but as shelter for the custodian and his wife during their term of office there.

There was no least sign of life about Wupatki Ruin the day we moved in. We walked around among the crumbling walls, till we came to a ladder. The rungs of the ladder were tied on with rawhide. At the top was a tiny wooden door.

When Davy had squeezed me inside, he set me down. I stiffened my upper lip, stood up gingerly, and looked around. I suppose I must have expected the worst, for I have never felt so relieved in my life. It still gives me a thrill to come through that little door! And our rooms are so tiny, so pretty, and so perfectly suitable for the desert country, that I have never begrudged the fact that they also delight hundreds of sightseers a year. We have no privacy whatever, but that's a small price to pay for living in a house that is completely unique—the "oldest inhabited house in the United States."

Communal Apartment House

Wupatki Ruin is really a communal apartment house. Over a hundred of the rooms are roofless and the walls of them have fallen. But our apartment has been fully restored. The living room is officially "Room 36." The ceiling is just high enough to permit an average person to stand erect—without a hat. The walls are white, except for the one opposite the door. Here the builders made used of a big flat boulder, so that it forms almost a whole wall—a fascinating wall full of niches for pottery, baskets, and whatnot.

Light enters this room only through a pane of glass in the door and a tiny smoke hole in the roof. In summer, when the sun is glaring on the red rock all around, we appreciate this cool darkness. The kitchen is fairly dazzling by comparison. Its white walls shine in a generous beam of light from the large skylight which takes the place of the prehistoric smoke hole. There are also two windows. Before I arrived, when Davy was "baching" here, he wrote me that there were two windows; and I was fired with ambition to make him some curtains.

"Wait till you see them," he told me. And I haven't made curtains yet. Because the windows are eight inches wide and a foot high! The usual "picture window" framing a cherished view usually contains at least ten square feet of glass. Yet our tiny windows are real picture windows; for the view framed by the thick walls is trimmed and composed, and its color is intensified—so that it becomes even more lovely.

Someone has said of Wupatki that our quarters are so small that it is necessary to go outside to change one's mind. This is no exaggeration, for changing one's sweater too hastily is apt to leave the fingers full of splinters from the hand-hewn beams.

We have tried to keep our furnishings as compact and simple as possible, discarding and packing away all non-essentials. The living room serves as a bedroom, and it is also the office of the Custodian. Since a Ranger ranges about half the time and does paper work the other half, there had to be a big steel file. The regulation green steel desk was fortunately too large to enter the door, so we were allowed to have one made to order. It is of waxed wood and is as handsome as it is functional. Since there was no need for closet space in prehistoric times, it is lacking in the apartment. Consequently it was necessary to get an unpainted wardrobe and chest of drawers. The other pieces of furniture are a bed and chair. Two hanging bookcases support the Monument library and also our textbooks on subjects included within our fifty square miles.

Compact Little Kitchen

The kitchen is a step lower, and is reached through a "T-shaped" door. The angles of the T form hand-rests, and you swing through. Waxed table and cupboards, made by the Ranger who was here temporarily before Davy, are perfect for their setting; and there is a drawer under the table top for the maps and plans which would be hard to store.

We even have running water! A tank is set behind one wall with a faucet projecting from a niche. Once a week Davy hauls water from the spring in a barrel on the truck, and pumps it up into the tank. There is no sink or drain, so every drop of water must be carried through the two little doors, out onto a ledge a foot wide, across a remnant of ruined wall, to the sloping surface of the boulder we call the "front porch," from whence it is flung, practically into the Painted Desert. The delights of the ever-changing colors of this magnificent view made learning to throw out the water comparatively easy. Now I think nothing of dashing in and out fifty times (at least) each day. The treacherous and violent winds which sweep this country most of the year often cause me to throw, with precise miscalculation, into the teeth of the gale.

When we arrived the house was equipped with an antiquated camp stove of well-known make—original model, I suppose. At least it certainly was a museum piece! It boasted two burners, and used gasoline under pressure. This pressure was supplied by hand pumping. And due to the decrepit condition of the works, it was necessary to pump almost constantly. This is what I learned to cook on. I refused to trust a cake to this unpredictable convenience; but the night before my birthday Davy ensconced himself in the kitchen alone, and turned out a perfect cake. After this, he made one about once a week and became modestly famous throughout the State.

A Simple Matter

Housekeeping in our two rooms is a simple matter, yet is not to be taken lightly. Since the living room is the Monument office and reception room, it is part of the job and the privilege of living here to keep it neat and to wash the dishes promptly. At any moment o the day the door may be flung open, and a little child may peek in, pause, then scream: "Mama! Mama, come quick. People live here!"

I'm really glad I have this incentive to get the housework done early, because there are a thousand and one interesting things to be done. Inspection days are thrilling, for then we drive and hike all day to the outlying ruins; and although over a thousand of them have been mapped on our land, there is always a chance of discovering and exploring a new one. Sometimes we band birds, increase the Monument plant collection, or visit the Navajos. On busy days I help guide visitors—which is a guaranteed "sure-cure" for shyness as well as a wonderful way to meet interesting people. Sometimes fate hands out a major catastrophe, like the day a mother scorpion selected Davy's underwear drawer as a likely spot in which to give birth to 23 horrid offspring.

The first summer, when housekeeping had settled into a routine, it began to dawn on us that food storage was a real problem. It was impossible to keep butter or fresh vegetables, and all staple foods had to be stood around the kitchen floor in boxes. When I tried to keep things a half-mile down the canyon in an old shack, mice would get them; and besides, every time I'd walk down for a can of milk I'd forget that I was out of sugar.

Just when this arrangement reached the maddening stage, the headquarters office sent us a big gas refrigerator and a three-burner gas plate for cooking. It was obvious that the Joneses and the refrigerator couldn't all get in the house at the same time, so Davy dug out a hole, or room, back of the kitchen, lowered in the refrigerator, put a roof over it, and hired a near-by Navajo Indian, named Clyde, to break out the intervening kitchen wall and make a doorway. The room is ventilated by the prehistoric air-conditioning method used to bring fresh air into inside rooms in the ruin—that is, a shaft admits cold air to the floor, and a hole allows warm air to pass out through the roof. The walls were so uneven that we plastered them with our bare hands. The cement took the skin off; but we were happy, anyhow.

Now, we felt, our little home was complete, no more could be desired. Then one day it rained. Oh, didn't I tell you about our roofs? On the top of the hand-hewn beams, lie hand-hewn shingles (shakes) and on top of the shakes are twigs and grasses, and on top of that 10 inches of dirt. Rains are few here, but the year's quota comes in three or four good showers.

The Rains Came

We saw the mist of approaching rain, one day, and heard it roaring across the mesa, so we settled down to write letters in cozy comfort. Suddenly we heard the gush of a waterfall, and the new roof of the refrigerator room began to pour out through the connecting door onto the kitchen floor. Davy sprang to the roof with a shovel, and I began to bail. On my way to the door with a pan of this mud, which resembled nothing more than tomato soup, I noticed a suspicious reddening of the living-room walls. All operations halted while I removed the library from the shelves to the bed! When the shower had passed on, and all was clean but dampish, we strolled out to sniff the freshened air and admire the clearing skies in the sunset. Only just in time—for over the mesa came a carload of friends up from Tucson for a week-end of "roughing it" with the Joneses.

That first summer we added another modern convenience. It was a shower bath—consisting of a little storage shed, on top of which we balanced a big copper tub. This last had been obtained by the previous Ranger from a sheriff friend, who in turn had salvaged it from an outlaw's hideout he had raided. It had a faucet in the bottom, to which we attached a hose and sprinkler. We would fill the tub in the morning, and by mid-afternoon the sun would have the water at the correct temperature. One day while we were bathing, one of our Navajo neighbors drove up in his wagon.

"You bathe?" he asked Davy, astonished.

When Davy said yes, he shouted, "Lady too?" and Davy again answered in the affirmative.

There was a little pause for amazed contemplation of this strange custom of the white race. Then, "You going to town?" asked Clyde, who is always looking for a ride.

The Navajos are nomadic, constantly on the move to keep their sheep where the grazing is comparatively good. Maybe this accounts for their love of riding around. They are good neighbors, and we are fond of them. They are unusually fine families, unspoiled by too much contact with civilization. They are always ready to do us a favor, and have permitted us to see, to photograph, and even to participate in their ceremonies. They give us useful information, too. One day we were inspecting the Monument in company with Clyde.

"See that!" he yelled, pointing at a nighthawk. "That's rainbird; not see very much any more. Airplanes all time flying around, make lots noise, scare rainbirds. So—not much rain anymore." Who are we to say that it is a coincidence that the worst drought in this country began at the time of the establishment of the new air route over Wupatki?

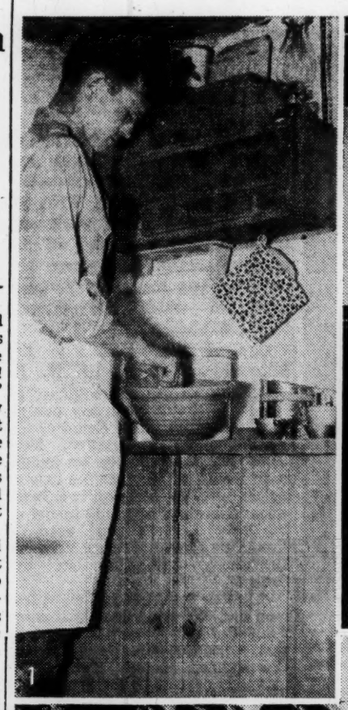
Amazed at Superstitions

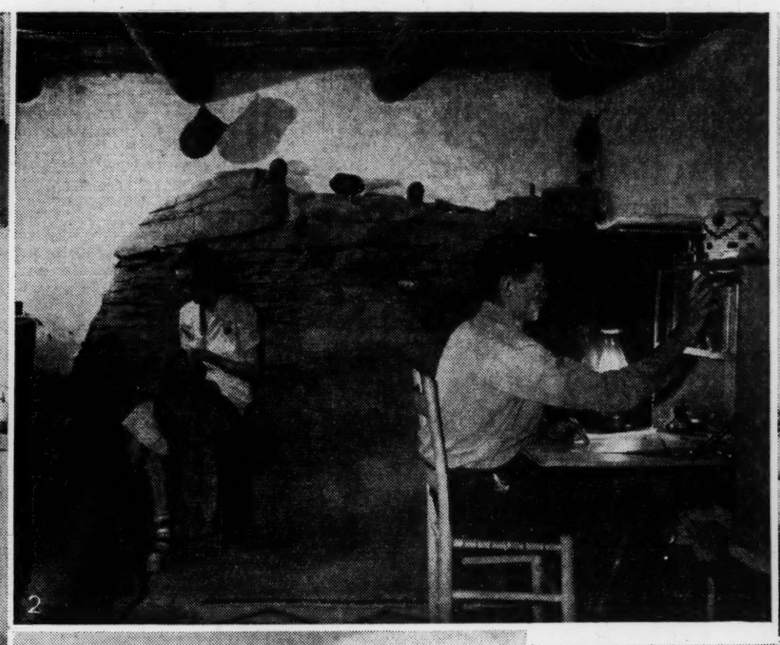
The Navajos have a horror of ruins. Anasazi-b'kins, they call them, Homes of the Dead, inhabited by Chindes, or ghosts. It gives them a vicarious thrill to see us living here unharmed. They take quite an interest in how we are getting along; and when we moved in we were swamped with visitors for weeks. Strangers from the entire reservation, when passing this way, made it a point to drop in without knocking and sit around silently for hours. Finally, they would ask if we had seen any Chindes, then silently steal away. It was hard to go on about one's work during these visits, but we learned that the accession of a few mail-order catalogues would furnish our guests with material for many hours of study.

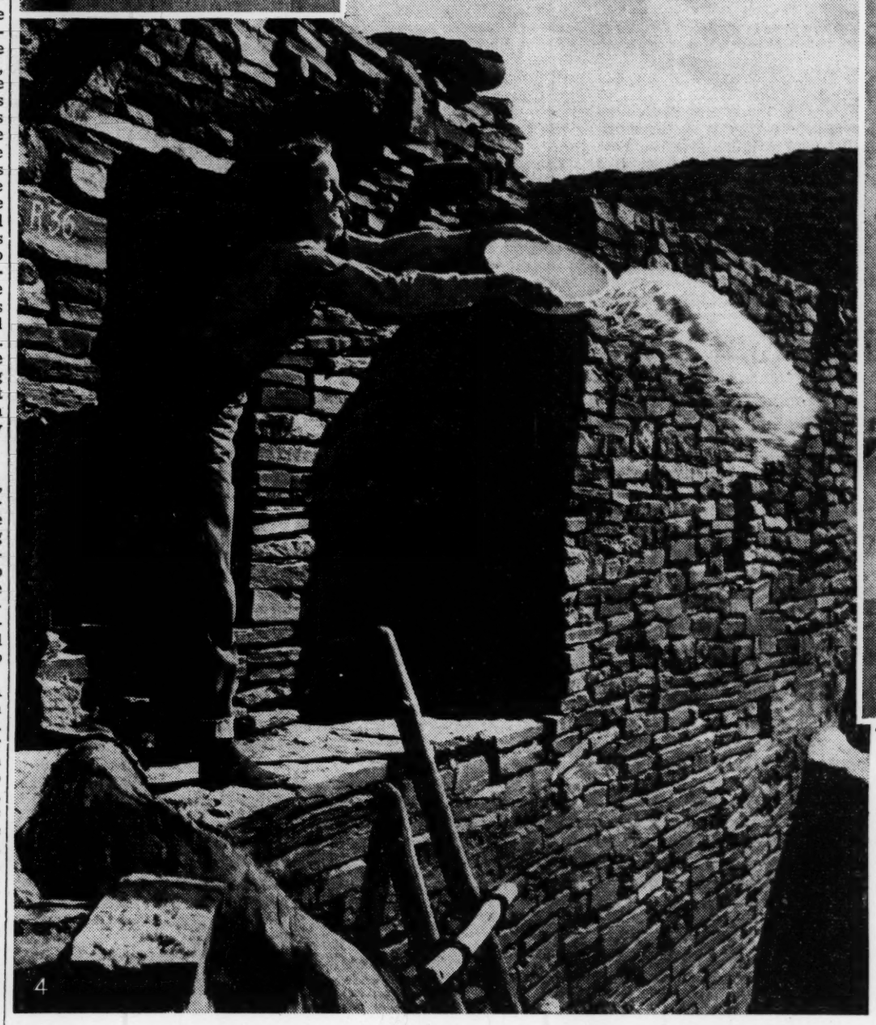
The Navajos aren't at all the taciturn Redmen of legend, but have a rare sense of humor which becomes more of a delight to us as we learn to understand their language and as some of them drop their shyness enough to speak a bit of English. One of the Navajo women has become one of my best friends. We have no common language, but she is as charming, gracious, and witty as anyone I have ever met. Last summer I spent nearly every morning in her hogan (house) learning to spin and card wool and dye it with native plants. I even learned to make a little rug.

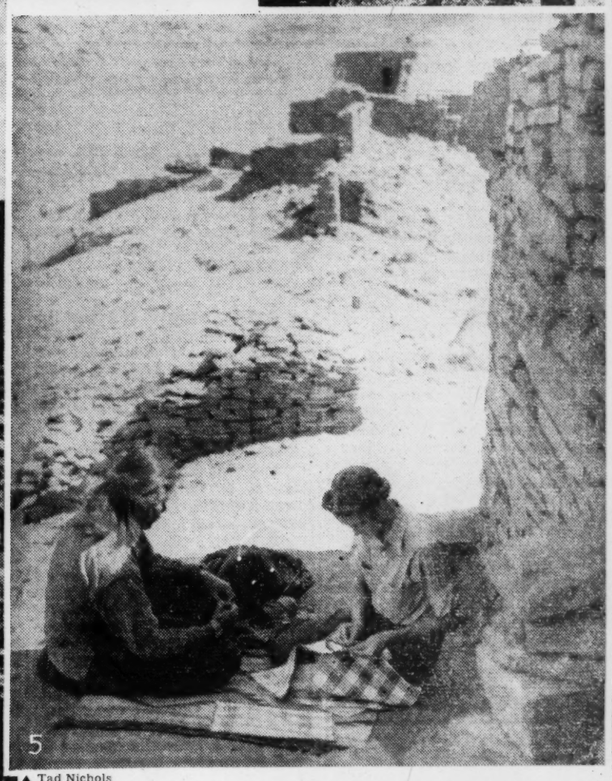
Oh, yes, our Chindes. It is known that the prehistoric peoples, especially in certain clans, played flutes. There is a flute player carved on one of our rocks. And one day when I was here alone, I heard a delicate, faint, piping sound. It was rather nice, and I enjoyed listening to it. It seemed sort of friendly. When I had heard it often enough to recognize the tune, I whistled it for Davy. It has a fine primitive rhythm, and is not unlike what Indian songs I have heard. Davy thought he heard it once. He has decided prosaically that it is the result of wind blowing from a certain direction, and with a certain force, on the kitchen skylight. But I like to imagine, while I chuckle at my own foolishness, that some of the long departed builders of Wupatki have gathered in one of the rooms to reminisce about the good old days.

This is the second of six Wednesday articles.









Tad Nichols

Housekeeping in two rooms in Wupatki Ruin, now a National Monument in Arizona, is fascinating, even if almost comically inconvenient, the Custodian's bride tells us. (1) When Mrs. Jones declared it was impossible to bake a cake on the antiquated camp stove with which their kitchen was equipped, her Custodian husband good-naturedly took over—and turned out a perfect cake! (2) The living room serves as their bedroom, and is also the office of the Custodian. (3) They pick up their mail once or twice a week at this box on Highway 89, 15 miles from home. (4) Mrs. Jones gaily flings her dishwater into the Painted Desert. (5) One of her best friends and neighbors is a Navajo woman, who has taught her how to weave in the Indian manner.

Florida's Wild Flower Lady

Mrs. Bessie B. Stones Knows 800 Native Varieties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Mrs. Bessie B. Stones, Daytona Beach, is known throughout the Peninsula State as "Florida's Wild Flower Lady." She is an authority on the 800 varieties of flowers native to her vicinity.

As a tiny girl in Ohio and Indiana, Bessie learned to identify hundreds of botanical names from her parents, both teachers who studied flowers as a hobby. When Bessie came to Florida with her elder sister 35 years ago, it was only natural for her to continue this interesting study. Now her entire family joins her in excursions throughout the State searching for new blooms.

"Florida's interesting collection of wild flowers is probably the largest in the Nation, equalling if not surpassing the abundance of the Carolinas," Mrs. Stones told the writer. "North Florida has plants similar to those in other States, while South Florida has tropical blooms. A wide variety of hybrids can be found in the mid-section."

Orchids Are Her Favorites

Orchids, of which she claims 100 species native to Florida, are her favorites. She prefers tree orchids, but has many other varieties in her gardens. Several years ago she found an orchid that no one has yet identified. She sent samples to outstanding orchid specialists, but no one was familiar with it. The leaves of this unknown orchid are broad and shiny, growing radical, she explained. The flowers, glistening white, grow on a spike and look as if they were sprinkled with pearl dust.

"Everyone is always interested in Florida holly, mistletoe, and Christmas poinsettias," Mrs. Stones continued. "And tourists never forget the delightful aroma of the night-blooming jessamine. Swamp honeysuckles with their lovely scents are also popular. They really are a type of azalea, of which we have three wild varieties in Florida."

Mrs. Stones is interested in the plants which devour insects. She has collected four varieties of pitcher plants that lure insects into their big pitcher-like flowers. Sundews and butterworts are another insectivorous species prevalent in Florida. Sticky rosettes of leaves having bristles of hair close on the insect when he alights.

Their Million-Dollar Weed

"Northerners generally rave over the beauty of our water hyacinth, when it is arranged attractively in huge bowls at flower shows," she laughed. "But Floridians call it the 'million-dollar weed.' Rivers must constantly be dredged of this beautiful flower in order to keep the channels open for navigation. Rock gardens and lily pools in the north find it a lovely addition."

Mrs. Stones gives many lectures to clubwomen on wild flowers, and she has a set of large hand-painted pictures with which to illustrate them. For several years she was associate editor of "Beautiful Florida," and she is a member of the National League of American Penwomen.

She has thousands of friends throughout the United States who have been attracted by her work at the Daytona Beach summer and winter garden shows, where Mrs. Stones supervises all wild flower exhibits.

Kitchen Helps and Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Editor:

I am sending you herewith some items which have been of help to me, and which may help some of the readers of your page.

1—If you ever find yourself without cake flour when your recipe calls for it, just substitute general purpose kitchen flour which has been sifted six times with a teaspoon of cornstarch, and you will find the results the same as though you had used cake flour. I have used this method for 12 years, and my family cannot tell whether I have used the prepared cake flour or not.

2—When my daughter was small and I wanted just a very light starch for her prints and dimities, I saved water from rice, spaghetti or macaroni for this purpose, and it was satisfactory.

3—If you want a perfect dessert for that important dinner party or luncheon, here is one which, I guarantee, will bring requests for the recipe.

Pineapple Icebox Pie

Roll
½ pound vanilla wafers. Line a pie tin with part of the crumbs. Cream
¼ pound butter with
1½ cups powdered sugar, and add
2 eggs, well beaten, and a few drops of
Vanilla. Put this mixture in the pie tin and spread nearly to the edge. Then spread over it
1 small can crushed pineapple, drained. Then spread over this
½ pint cream, whipped with two tablespoons powdered sugar and a few drops of vanilla. Cover with remaining crumbs and let stand in icebox for several hours or over night.

Maple Bavarian Cream

Boil
1 cup rich maple syrup. Pour over
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten. Beat and cook in double boiler until thick. Add
1 package clear gelatin, which has been dissolved in a small amount of cold water. When mixture is slightly cooled, add
1 cup broken walnut meats. Fold in
1 cup whipped cream. Chill, turn out, and garnish with small mound of whipped cream in center of which is placed a cherry.

(Mrs.) H. H. F.

Try Cooking Mackerel This Way

While the biologists of the Bureau of Fisheries, United States Department of the Interior, do not claim to be cooking experts, they know the taste of fine fish on the table. "When properly cooked," they advise, "this season's one-pound mackerel should satisfy the palates of the most discriminating fish epicures. What these mackerel lack in size, they make up in tenderness and flavor."

Here is a recipe used by one of the Bureau biologists studying mackerel:

"Put a frying pan over medium heat and melt enough butter so it runs freely over the pan. When the pan is warm, place fresh mackerel fillets in the melted butter, and let them simmer, skin side up. The heat should not cause the butter to smoke. Cook until flesh becomes slightly flaky, but do not burn it. On a gas or electric stove the whole process should not take more than 5 or 6 minutes, depending upon the heat used.

"Try mackerel without lemon, and taste its delicate but distinctive flavor when prepared in this way. When not overdone, mackerel can easily become a favorite."

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FOR WOMEN
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Commerce and Finance

Exports Last Month Jump to Great Britain and Latin America

Business and Industry

Columbia Gas Simplification Plan Is Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corp. application to the Securities and Exchange Commission for approval of a voluntary plan of corporate simplification as meeting all the requirements of the "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act has been denied by the SEC.

The denial is tentative subject to further evidence to be presented at a July 31 hearing. The SEC, however, in its findings and opinion approved some sections of the voluntary plan by the utility.

The voluntary plan was filed under section 11 (e) of the Act which permits holding companies to offer their own proposals for meeting the corporate simplification and geographical integration requirements of sections 11 (b) (1) and 11 (b) (2), which are generally known as the "death sentence."

Novel Request

The utility asked that in addition to approval of the plan submitted under 11 (e) the SEC make an over-all finding that upon consummation of the plan the portion of the system included in the plan would be fully in conformance with all the requirements of the "death sentence."

The SEC balked at this latter request, although as previously stated, it approved some of the proposals in the voluntary plan. But even with regard the plan as such, the Commission wrote that "the whole program appears unsubstantial."

The plan proposed the following steps:

(1) Dissolution inactive subsidiaries which have no assets.

(2) Transfer to the applicant of three wholly-owned subsidiary companies by the Atlantic Seaboard Corporation, the only subsidiary company of the applicant which is a registered holding company.

(3) Transfer of the assets of the Eastern Pipe Line Company, a subsidiary of applicant, to the Home Gas Company, another of its subsidiaries, and the dissolution of the former.

(4) Transfer to the applicant of a non-utility subsidiary company by the United Fuel Gas Company, a public utility subsidiary of the applicant.

Part of Plan Approved

That part of the plan which would dissolve the six subsidiary companies was approved by the SEC, even though they were "mere corporate shells," and that part of it which proposed transferring the physical assets of Eastern Pipe Line Co. to Home Gas Co.

The main reasons for rejecting the novel request for an over-all approval of the plan as meeting section 11 requirements, were that voting power in Columbia and some of its subsidiaries would still be inequitably distributed; that the plan did not embrace the entire Columbia system but only part of it; and finally, that because of an anti-trust suit long pending against Columbia and one of its subsidiaries "the facts and circumstances upon which we are asked to base our conclusions are not unlikely to be of merely transient nature."

The Commission spoke of "mere lip service" to equitable voting power in Columbia's charter and added that "the charters of the companies under consideration were so drawn as to give their preferred shareholders merely the illusion of protection."

Street Bearish on Commodities As It Views Swollen Surpluses

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The public may still be worrying about the commodity price inflation that, like prosperity, has been just around the corner for years, but folks in Wall Street aren't expecting it. Current prices anticipate anything but inflation; the inflation that was-to-be has turned into a wholesale deflation all along the commodity price line. Prices today would be shocking to anyone who had awakened from the 1920's, while a 1917 Rip Van Winkle who had just awakened would think the influence of war on commodities had been turned upside down. Wheat sells around 75 cents, cotton is below 9½ cents, lard is round 6 cents, hides below 9 cents, silk round $2.50 a pound, and so on. Those who said the war would be bullish on commodities are doing a rapid job of clearing out the files of their predictions. Prices aren't even "normal" let alone up to anticipated war-time levels.

Bearish Crop Statistics

Taking the main commodities one by one, here are some of the bearish facts:

The United States will produce round 725,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Its domestic requirements are about 650,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of about 75,000,000 bushels. This will come on top of a carryover last year of around 280,000,000 bushels, something like twice the normal carry-over, leaving a supply of round 350,000,000 bushels for this summer's carryover.

Two years ago, under subsidy, America exported some 90,000,000 bushels of wheat; in the current 1939-1940 crop year it exported, likewise by subsidy, only 40,000,000 bushels. This year the country will be lucky if it can export anything except by giving it away, because the rest of the world is even more over-stocked with wheat than the United States. World wheat carry-over this year will be a new all-time record, round 1,500,000 bushels. Canada as a result of its excessive crop and its excessive carry-over last year will have an all-time record carry-over this summer.

On July 1 there were 950,000,000 bushels of corn in the United States, of which some 550,000,000 were under government loan. Prospect is for a corn crop next year as big as this, with no reduction therefore in the excessive corn carry-over. Argentina has such a large corn crop that she is exporting to this country over the 25-cent tariff wall and may burn a part of the crop, just as Brazil burned a fifth of her coffee crop last year.

Cotton, Sugar Stocks Rise

Last year the United States did very well on cotton, having produced only 11,600,000 bales, consumed nearly a record, or around 7,600,000 bales, and exported some 6,000,000 bales. This took down the huge carry-over by some 2,000,000 bales. But next year will be distinctly different. Judging by the planted area, America will produce around 12,000,000 bales, or about the same as last year, but will be lucky if it can export 3,000,000 bales.

The heavy exports last year were due to the subsidy and to the fact that Europe had let its stocks run down waiting for the subsidy. Now the Continental market is blockaded against American cotton and Britain is buying cotton as far as possible from the Empire. So the United States will probably use or export at the most 10,000,000 of the 12,000,000-bale crop in 1940-1941.

World sugar is so redundant that the available world market can't possibly absorb this year's supply and world sugar is selling around a cent a pound, while domestic sugar is near the lowest levels on record and the AAA, which has traditionally been opposed to higher sugar prices, has recently announced that there will be no reallocation this year of unfilled quotas, which means that if the Philippines and the domestic sugar people don't meet their quotas, there won't be any turning of the valve to let in more sugar from areas which could easily make up the difference.

The Japanese Government this month has become so alarmed by the "overproduction" of silk that it has suspended futures trading in Yokohama and Kobe and gotten brokers to agree not to trade silk at less than 1,350 yen a bale or $2.51 a pound (silk was $4.50 a pound last autumn).

Copper inventories in this country have increased every month this year, and the trade's only apparent hope for improvement in the demand is the coming defense program. This week two of the three leading producers, Kennecott and Phelps Dodge, sold copper to the Navy at 10¾ cents after having stuck to a fixed price of 11½ cents since February.

Hides, Cocoa Fats Prices Weak

The cutting off of South America's hide market in Europe has led to grave fears here that imports of Argentine frigorificos will depress the American hide price structure, and offerings of hides are now appearing from sources which have not offered them in this market since 1918.

Cocoa has been weak because the one bullish possibility—that the war might interrupt shipping lanes between Africa and the United States—has not materialized.

The fats price structure is depressed by the fact that cold storage holdings of lard today are round 300,000,000 pounds against round 150,000,000 a year ago. Cheap corn has produced cheap hogs which has resulted in cheap lard, and the European market is cut off. And the soy bean acreage harvested this year will be round 10,250,000, against round 9,000,000 acres last year and a previous ten-year acreage of 4,750,000 acres; most of the increased acreage is in the area where the crop goes chiefly into soybean oil.

Butter and other dairy products are still depressed in price because the effect of the large milk marketing agreements is to drive excess milk production into the butter and by-product field.

There are two man causes for this bearish condition. First, of course, is the British blockade of continental Europe, which is very short of nearly all these commodities and which has normally taken large amounts of them. Europe is particularly short of wheat, for instance. As a result of the severest winter on record, the tramp of armies, and the calling of men from the fields, the continental crop this year is estimated round 1,360,000,000 bushels against 1,700,000,000 last year—down some 20 per cent; the Danubian crop is estimated round 300,000,000 against 450,000,000 last year, down some 33 per cent.

Surpluses Are Accumulating

Whether the United States decides to take South America's surplus by a cartel or not, it is already beginning to back up on world markets and depress prices here. Australia has lost 40 per cent of her wool market through the blockade. Sugar, hides, and copper are backing up in world markets since the Germans overran the continent from Norway to Spain.

The other reason is of course the fact that the democratic countries all over the world have for years continued to subsidize their raw material production for lack of ability to put the surplus workers to work at anything else.

One of the by-products of the excess production in this country will probably be a sharp further increase in the United States Treasury's holdings of wheat, corn, commodities in the coming crop year. For this purpose the Commodity Credit Corporation is already receiving a $500,000,000 increase in its borrowing authorization, and there will probably be a substantial increase in the funds made available to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. In addition to this, the Treasury is arranging for the accumulation under government auspices of a year's reserve of tin, three months' stocks of numerous other "strategic" minerals, such as tungsten, chromite, manganese ore, and so on.

As a result of these Treasury operations, the general price level of commodities is becoming more and more transparently a political price level, artificially supported by the Government in roughly the same way as is the present price of gold.

U. S. Exports In June Above May by 8 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—United States exports during June amounted to $344,304,000, showing better than an 8 per cent increase over the $318,051,000 worth of exports shipped in the previous month and a marked gain over the $233,465,000 worth exported during June, 1939, according to the Commerce Department's monthly report.

The increase in shipments were particularly heavy to most parts of the new world and to the United Kingdom, exports to the latter totaling $76,957,000 in June as compared with $49,415,000 in May and $35,497,000 in June of last year. This increase is attributed by the Commerce Department largely to greater exports of war material.

Exports to countries in the Western Hemisphere were found to be about 7 per cent larger in June than in May and about 53 per cent larger than in June, 1939. Shipments to Canada totaled $64,229,000 last month compared with $59,308,000 the month previous and $38,541,000 a year previous.

The same upward trend was demonstrated in exports to Latin America, with a total of $70,556,000 in June as compared with $66,945,000 in May and $49,558,000 in June, 1939. The rise in exports to Argentina was particularly pronounced jumping from $6,094,000 in June, 1939, to $10,920,000 in May, 1940, to $14,581,000 in June of this year. Brazil also bought more in the United States, as evidenced by the jump from the June, 1939, figure of $5,176,000 to the June, 1940, figure of $10,441,000.

The extension of hostilities to the Mediterranean and the French armistice with Germany and Italy affects an area to which the United States shipped goods with an average monthly value of about $66,000,000 during the first five months of 1940, the department said. This compares with an average monthly export value of $28,000,000 in the year 1939, while in June of this year shipments to this area dropped to $54,000,000, principally owing to the decline in exports to Italy from $12,575,000 in May to $1,588,000 in June.

Machinery and vehicles exports in June of this year totaled $110,925,000 compared with $108,065,000 in May, $75,180,000 in June, 1939, and $68,395,000 in June, 1938.

Iron Age Expects High Steel Output For Many Months

NEW YORK (AP)—National defense needs are beginning to be felt in the steel industry, the Iron Age reported.

The trade publication said "large tonnages" are involved in estimates for shipbuilding dry docks, airplane bases and industrial plants.

"Heavy inquiries for shell steel billets and bars are also beginning to reach the mills," the report added. "Some orders have been placed for ordnance work, for example 1,000 tons of high carbon strip steel for cartridge clips and a sizable tonnage of cold rolled spheroidized strip for metallic belt links for machine guns."

Combined with automobile, railroad and export demand, the report continued, defense requirements probably will keep steel production at a high level "for many months to come."

"Any slipping from the present production rate would be a temporary situation and of no significance," it said.

Iron Age estimated the current steel production rate at 89 per cent of capacity, a new 1940 high.

Pointing out early peace in Europe might upset forecasts, the publication reported British purchases accounted for 10 per cent or more of the current output.

In addition, it noted, Japan has increased purchases here, particularly of billets and wire rods.

The Iron Age scrap price composite was $18.17, a drop of 21 cents from the previous week.

Power Output Best Level in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of electric power in the week ended July 20 rose to the highest level since the first week of February, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

A major factor in the expansion, utility circles pointed out, is the unusually high rate of industrial activity throughout the country.

Output totaled 2,524,084,000 kilowatthours, an increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous week's 2,483,342,000 and up 10 per cent from the 2,294,588,000 of the corresponding period last year.

Percentage gains over a year ago were reported as follows:

New England 5.4, Middle Atlantic 9.6, Central Industrial 16.9, West Central 3.9, Southern States 6.5, Rocky Mountain 18.1, Pacific Coast 4.4.

Mathieson Alkali Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mathieson Alkali Works Inc. reported net income for the June 30 quarter of $463,398, equal to 51 cents a common share, compared with $174,098, or 16 cents a share, in the comparable 1939 quarter. Plants are in New York, Virginia, and Louisiana.

Radio Time Sold In '39 Up 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sale of radio time during the calendar year 1939 amounted to $129,468,022, an increase of 10.3 per cent over 1938, the Federal Communications Commission reported.

The figures were based on reports from the three major networks—Columbia, Mutual, and National—and from 705 other stations. Total broadcast expenses for 1939 were $99,789,920, compared with $92,503,594 for the previous year.

Vital Trade Problems Face Foreign Trade Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Economic blasts at the United States' export-import front by the German barter system and dictatorship cartels, battering of the Hull reciprocal trade agreements program in a world at present afraid of reciprocal trade, and questions of sheer business survival comprise the tough assignments asking solution by some 2,000 businessmen, who are expected here Monday, July 29, for the opening of the National Foreign Trade Convention at the Palace Hotel.

How can the United States preserve and extend its foreign trade? Can its businessmen deal with a new world cut to Adolf Hitler's pattern? It there a move among businessmen to arrange business relations with Germanic Europe on an appeasement basis?

These questions will be crystallized by discussion here, discussion led by some of the Nation's leading experts, including Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, who is expected direct from the Pan American economic conference at Havana.

Questions of ideology are not expected to enter the discussions, judging by preconvention views of how the United States should handle its foreign trade, as expressed to The Christian Science Monitor by San Francisco businessmen taking part in the meetings.

Only as ideologies cross, block, or starve the United States dollar will they receive wide attention, these businessmen indicate.

Say Trade Ignores Morality

Foreign trade, as it was expressed to the Monitor, is not a question of what form of government rules Europe, Asia, or South America. It is not a question of what nation is right or wrong. International morality is not concerned, it is said, only the question of dollars and cents and of sheer economic survival.

A few observers here, sensing an undercurrent favoring appeasing Germany for the sake of American business, note a familiar phrase, "business as usual." They rank it with the "peace in our time" attitude.

The wide belief that Latin American countries offer the best market for United States trade finds contradiction among these authorities.

Yes, there is "a" future in South America, they say, but it is not anything to wax eloquent about. Instead look at the lucrative markets of Japan, China, India, Malaya, the East Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, yes, and South Africa!

These markets have vast purchasing power, San Franciscans contend, and they offer noncompetitive exchange. Latin America, it is pointed out, lacks vast purchasing power and its products compete with those of the United States.

Here are the San Franciscans' views—San Franciscans who are to take part in the discussions of the Foreign Trade Convention:

R. A. May, President, Getz Brothers & Co., and Pacific Fresh Fruit Export Association: "After the war we will be able to sell all over the world. Hitler will have to deal with us, because he will need our trade, and we will need his.

"The Far East is a source of strategic raw materials for the United States, which it has to have, rubber, tin, quinine, jute. Naturally if we buy these things, we are going to sell to those countries in exchange. We are doing that now and we will continue to do so, regardless of what government is in control. Japan must always buy from us. If Japan expands in Asia, it will have to buy more from us. If Japan fails in China, business will be just as good, for the American materials will still be needed.

"Certainly if South America is going to be tied to the United States in a new trade cartel our trade there will increase. However, the population and buying power of South America cannot be compared to the Far East.

"As for Europe, we will still need its products, and Europe will need ours.

"The reciprocal trade agreements program must be preserved. It sets a right example."

J. J. Niebaur, secretary of the American Import Company:

"The only way to hold the foreign trade we have is to maintain a neutral position as far as it is humanly possible to do. It cannot be done by taking any aggressive attitude. Of course, we must try to buy abroad as much as possible.

"I do not think Europe will be closed to our trade under Nazi Germany. That is merely propaganda. Business between the United States and Europe will go on as usual. Businessmen will continue to set up their field of export as they have always done in the past. We want to buy from Europe. The Germans want to sell to us. Differences will be forgotten. Animosities will fade away. Business ties will be patched up. Business will continue at the old stand.

Says Far East Best Area

"There is a great future for the Hull trade program. It is almost fundamental that there be a reciprocal trade program."

Frank Jacobs, Export Manager of the Union Oil Company of California, and President of the Export Managers Club of San Francisco:

"I'm not so optimistic as many about trade in Central and South America because their purchasing power is low. They barter their products with Germany and Italy and have no money exchange with which to pay us.

"The Far East shows the best potential for foreign trade. Of course, there is no such thing as an 'expansion' of foreign trade any more. The time was when sales and promotion formed the keynote of foreign trade meetings. Now the question is, 'who knows the routine of getting along with foreign governments?' Exporters spend 20 per cent of their time nowadays on promotion and 80 per cent on trying to understand the ramifications of foreign trade routine.

"The Hull trade program looks lost. Trade pacts between nations after the war will be the result of individual dickering, and each nation will have to be handled according to its own demands."

Richard D. Quinlan, Jr., of Parrott & Co., President of the Foreign Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, who will preside at opening of the convention:

"If we want to maintain our exports we have got to import more. Free foreign trade is the best ideal and practical method.

"Obviously the Latin American countries offer the best field for United States exports and imports.

"The inter-American trade cartel would knock the Hull trade program into a cocked hat. But the United States Government is still steering the cartel idea, and if its experts think the cartel policy is a good one, all well and good."

To Combat Barter System

Joseph F. Marias, President of the California Board of Harbor Commissioners, who will address the convention on "Our Port Facilities for Foreign Trade":

"The United States cannot hold its foreign trade with Europe. If the man in Europe refuses to buy from the United States, this Nation cannot hold its trade.

"What we should try to do is to hold our balance of production now devoted to foreign trade. We export today 10 per cent of our total production. Of course, this isn't 10 per cent in every industry, but of all things together. That 10 per cent which we export buys for this Nation its necessities, such as tin and rubber.

"For our economic balance we must continue to sell that 10 per cent in order to keep up the flow of our necessary imports, unless, of course, we want to go into our gold reserve. We don't want to do that, although I think it would not damage us if we had to.

John A. Sowers, Manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the Oakland, Calif., Chamber of Commerce:

"From the Pacific Coast point of view I think we must concentrate on business in Australia, New Zealand, Southeast Asia, and Japan. Regardless of any totalitarian economics in the Far East, those people will have to trade with us, unless we go to war with them.

"I expect our foreign trade to expand with Canada, South Africa, and Australia.

"South American trade is a big problem. I have long advocated that to do any business there the United States must make some special arrangements to keep the trade from being too one-sided. The trouble is that everything the Latin American countries can produce is directly competitive with our own. Whereas the East Indies British India, Malaya, Japan, and China can sell us things we need, and we can sell them. Our products do not compete.

"As for Europe, when we get over our emotional anger about it, I can't see how it can escape trading with us or we with it, regardless of how it is governed, by Fascists, Nazis, or what have you. Under all its various systems of government, Europe has had to import from other areas. They must look to North and South America and Asia for supplies.

"Of course our trade with Latin America can expand if President Roosevelt's gigantic plan for making the United States a clearing house for all Latin American products sold to Europe could be put through. That would combat the barter system effectively.

"The Hull reciprocal trade program must continue after the war because the world is bound up in agreements of all sorts. If you trade with people at all it must be at the round table. The Hull program or a modification of it must continue in order to clear up all the problems of the world's trade."

Sees Trade With Orient Rising

Richard S. Turner, exporter and importer, former President of the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association:

"I think United States trade in the Orient will grow. The publicity we get here of a Japanese totalitarian regime, hostile to the United States, is not in keeping with what will actually take place. Our trade in the Orient is not going to suffer a great deal because of it. We should endeavor to stimulate trade in the Far East to offset losses in Europe.

"A greater increase in trade should come from Latin America because of the natural position in which we can place ourselves to serve those countries by supplying their import needs with goods they formerly bought from Europe and by taking their goods which they formerly shipped to Europe.

"The reciprocal trade program has run into a stymie because of the war. There is no question that when world conditions swing back to normalcy the trade agreements program will come into its own."

In addition to Undersecretary Welles, prominent men expected at the convention here, are Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State; Sir Louis Beale, British Purchasing Agent in the United States; Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to this country; John W. Haussermann, industrial leader of the Philippines; Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs of the State Department; Warren L. Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank; James W. Young, Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Nicholas Roosevelt; Grosvenor M. Jones; Henry Chalmers, Chief of the Division of Foreign Tariffs; and Thomas E. Lyons, Chief of the Federal Transportation Division.

Important business leaders are scheduled to speak. In addition Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation of New York, will be presented the Capt. Robert Dollar Memorial Award for distinguished contribution to the foreign trade interests of the United States.

Heads Sugar Unit

Frank A. Kemp

President and General Manager of the Great Western Sugar Co. elected President of the United States Beet Sugar Association. The association has given assurance that the domestic beet sugar industry will safeguard internal sugar supplies as part of the National Defense Program.

Cartel Plans For Americas Found Vague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 24—That the United States has not yet decided when concrete steps will be taken to forestall Nazi economic and political penetration of Latin America is seen here today in conflicting reports on the so-called cartel plan.

Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, in describing the projected $500,000,000 additional capitalization of the Export-Import Bank declared that he did not know of any plans for the cartel, whereas, President Roosevelt, in his Hyde Park press conference, is reported as saying that the cartel plan is still under formulation.

Observers here tend increasingly to the belief that the Export-Import Bank, through heavy loans to Latin American countries, will take over the activities earlier projected for the cartel plan and that the bank is ready to get down to brass tacks the moment Congress authorizes the increased capitalization.

Mr. Jones declared that the bank was prepared to act vigorously and thoroughly in defense of New World economic integrity, this giving rise to the relief that the additional $500,000,000 may be only a small part of the money which the United States would be prepared to distribute south of the Rio Grande.

President Roosevelt, however, is said to have declared that the bank plan was supplemental to that of the cartel plan, whereby the New World would pool its exportable surpluses, marketing them through a central distributing agency. It is recalled, however, that the cartel plan has been in formulation for some time and that its outline grows vaguer with each passing week.

It is pointed out, moreover, that the loosening of bank regulations requested by the President in his message to Congress would enable the bank to undertake some of the activities originally planned for the cartel, giving them, perhaps, a more orthodox financial twist.

In commenting upon the additional $500,000,000 asked by the President, Mr. Jones said that it represented practically the full amount which this country could lend to Latin America during the next six to eight months. It was this remark that suggested to observers that the United States might be prepared to go far beyond this if the money were disposed of in the short time mentioned.

$30,000,000 Offered Wright Aero by RFC For Plant Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has offered to lend about $30,000,000 to Wright Aeronautical Corporation for plant expansion in connection with the national defense program, Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, said.

Mr. Jones said the loan had been offered several weeks ago on a basis of 4 per cent interest for an eight-year term, but that the company had not indicated whether it would take the money. He added that he presumed the company would arrange to obtain funds through private sources if it did not take the RFC loan.

A total of 11 loans aggregating $181,965,590, Mr. Jones said, have been made to private industry in connection with the defense program.

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Previous day's sales 251,460
1940 volume to date 132,288,895
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Stocks Drop Moderately In Dull Turnover

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Buyers were scarce and the stock market slipped today in quiet trading.

Minor losses were in the majority near the final hour.

Transactions were at the rate of only about 200,000 shares for a full season as trading shrank further. Many usually active issues failed to appear on the tape.

Favorable trade news generally was overlooked as traders waited for developments in the threatened large-scale Nazi attack on England and the Presidential campaign at home.

Sagging in thin trading were Bethlehem, United States Steel, Consolidated Edison, du Pont, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Loft, J. C. Penney, U. S. Gypsum, Kennecott, Chrysler and Eastman.

A few shares held fractional gains, including Johns-Manville and General Electric.

In the curb, small issues were recorded in Bell Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share and International Petroleum.

Bond Market Steady

Foreign dollar bonds provided firm spots in an otherwise irregular market today. Going into the final hour a selected few were up 1 to 2 or more points with the balance of the list narrow.

Brisbane 5s of '57 jumped out in front at the start of trading and soon extended the advance to around 8 points on light transfers. Argentine 4½s added more than a point; Oslo City 4½s were around 2 higher and smaller gains were posted for Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s and Japanese 6½s. German 7s and Yokohama 6s were lower.

Gainers, mostly in fractions, among domestic loans included Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Continental Oil 2¾s, and Pacific Telephone 3¼s.

Further profit taking knocked down Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 after the recent upswing in this and other loans of the company. Losers elsewhere included International Telephone 5s, Fairbanks Morse 4s, City of New York 3s, Shell Union 2½s and Erie 5s.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet with the trend a shade lower.

Boston Edison Stock Split, Is Permitted By Utilities Body

A four-for-one split of the capital stock of the Boston Edison Company, under which four $25 per value shares are to be exchanged for each present $100 par share, was approved today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

The Commission, however, stipulated that the aggregate par value of the outstanding shares shall not be increased by the change.

The Commission's order, written by Francis M. McKeown, and approved by the other four members, came only one day after the Company wrote to the Commission promising a $600,000 reduction in rates effective Oct. 1.

Attention was called in today's order to a similar stock-split petition submitted by the Company in 1929, but which was denied "principally because of the high market price of the stock and the low return on such a speculative price."

The Commission today referred to the earlier "decision's language: 'any attempt to change the par value of this stock, in our opinion, should be left until the selling price on the Boston Stock Exchange more nearly approximates its real value.' This condition now exists, and we believe that the change in par value from $100 to $25 per share at the present time is opportune and will assist the Boston Edison Company in competing for capital and gaining a greater distribution of its stock."

The Edison stock is now selling at $136.50 per share. The Company is paying an 8 per cent dividend per share, or 5.8 per cent on the market price. The Commission pointed out that most companies are operating in the larger United States cities at a par value of $25 per share or no par value.

The total value of the Company's capital stock is to remain at $61,-716,400, while the number of shares is to be increased from 617,164 to 2,468,656. The Commission said that the stockholders approved the change in par value by a vote of 408,021 to 4,096.

New Trust Issue By Maryland Road

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the Western Maryland Railway Company to issue $1,890,000 of two per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of 12 steam freight locomotives at a cost of $2,360,720.

The issue had been sold, subject to I. C. C. approval, at 98.775 per cent of par to a group comprised of Salomon Brothers & Hutzler, Dick & Merle-Smith, and Stroud & Company, Inc.

D. & H. Co. Reports Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Co., controlling the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and subsidiaries for the three months ended June 30 reported net loss of $321,114 after charges compared with a net loss of $471,580 in the like period last year.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	5	58	58	58	Jul 23
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	·	44	44	44	Jul 22
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	*4	18	18	18	
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 19
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	5	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Jul 20
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	21	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ½
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ½
17¼	·	Alleghany pr pf	6	15¼	15	15	— ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl 1½e)	9	20½	20½	20½	
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	148	147½	147½	— ½
14	8¾	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11	11	11	Jul 22
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	·	63	63	63	Jul 16
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	29	29	29	
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	·	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 10
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 19
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	41¼	41	41	Jul 23
21	12¼	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	4	14	14	14	Jul 23
75	41¾	Am Airlines	9	58	57⅛	58	+ ½
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7	7	7	Jul 23
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 23
23¼	2¼	Am Cable & R	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	*3	94	94	94	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	—2
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	24⅜	23¼	23¼	Jul 23
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 23
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	5	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ¾
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	Jul 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	+1½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅜
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 15
6⅝	2½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 13
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 23
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	Jul 11
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (33⅓k)	3	48	47¼	47¼	—1¾
54	28¼	APL$5pf 2.81¼k)	5	43¾	43	43	Jul 19
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	8	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5¼k)	1	60	60	60	Jul 22
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7	7	7	— 1⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	35¼	34¾	35	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	5	135½	134⅞	134⅞	Jul 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	56	56	56	Jul 22
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12½	12½	12½	Jul 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	Jul 20
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	Jul 23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	15½	15	15½	Jul 10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	6	159½	159⅛	159½	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	75	75	75	
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77	76½	77	Jul 23
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	145	145	145	— ¾
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	6	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	90¾	89⅞	89⅞	Jul 19
12	6	Am Woolen	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jul 23
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	39	39	39	Jul 19
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	9	19	18½	18½	— ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	24	24	24	Jul 22
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 19
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	26	26	26	Jul 22
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	12	4½	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	41	41	41	Jul 19
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	·	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	2	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 19
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅛	4	4	Jul 23
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 22
80	68½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 18
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	1	61	61	61	+ ½
45	20½	Associates In (2)	2	31	30½	30½	Jul 17
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	4	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	Jul 23
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	3	47	47	47	— ½
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 16
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	·	107	107	107	Jul 19
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	6	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅝
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 16
8⅞	4⅛	Aviation Corp	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 23
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10	10	10	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 20
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	5	8	8	8	
26⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	27½	27½	27½	— 1⅛
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 17
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jul 17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	·	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	3	50½	50½	50½	— ½
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(2¼e)	9	75½	74¾	75	— ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	121	121	121	Jul 20
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	4	18	18	18	Jul 15
22½	23	Black & Dk (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jul 18
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 22
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	24¾	24	24	— ¼
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	·	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 12
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	2	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	·	33	33	33	Jul 19
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Jul 23
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	·	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 23
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	18	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
110½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	·	110½	110½	110½	Jul 10
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17	17	17	Jul 23
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	·	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14⅝	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	2	19½	19½	19½	
10⅜	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	12	7¾	7⅜	7½	Jul 23
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	·	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
33⅛	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	2	27	27	27	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	·	27⅜	27	27⅜	Jul 17
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 23
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	·	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19	19	19	— ½
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7	7	7	— ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¾	11⅛	11¾	Jul 20
		C					
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	6	18	18	18	Jul 19
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1	1	
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	Jul 23
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	3	33½	33½	33½	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 22
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48	48	48	Jul 19
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	7	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	6½	6½	6½	
26¼	17½	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	3	3	3	3	Jul 23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jul 20
6	3	Century Rib M	·	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	Jun28
41½	22½	Cerrode P (3e)	15	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¾
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	·	18	18	18	Jul 12
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22	22	22	Jul 17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	4	16¼	15¾	16¼	+1¼
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	9	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅞
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jul 11
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
2½	⅞	Chi & E ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 19
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	½	½	½	Jul 10
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	8	1	1	1	Jul 17
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	3	7	7	7	Jul 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jul 11
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 12
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	3	¼	¼	¼	Jul 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun28
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 23
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	2	3	3	3	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	7	64¼	63¼	63⅝	— ⅝
14¼	10	City I & F (.60e)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
4½	2	City Stores	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 20
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	1	31⅛	31	31⅛	+1⅜
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	32	32	32	Jul 23
41½	25⅝	Climax M (1.20)	1	27	27	27	— ½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	6	33	33	33	
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	2	104	10⅜½	104	Jul 23
3	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	·	58	58	58	Jul 6
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅔)	4	11½	11¾	11¼	— ⅜
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	99½	100	Jul 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	16	16	16	Jul 17
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	Jul 22
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	21	5½	5⅜	5½	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	Jul 20
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Jul 15
23½	14¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	3	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	Jul 20
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	7	29	28½	29	+ ½
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	100	100	100	Jul 19
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	6	102	102	102	
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	3	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	19	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 18
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	5	18	18	18	— ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	12	12	12	
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	8	12	12	12	Jul 22
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	5	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	Jul 22
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
97⅛	45⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	8	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 22
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3	1¾	Cons Laundries	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
8⅝	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	Jul 22
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 19
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jul 16
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	100	100	100	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	14	13¾	14	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 22
7⅛	¾	Cont Bak (B)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 22
9⅞	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77	77	77	Jul 11
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	38½	38½	38½	
114	47	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114	114	114	Jul 22
29½	11⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	53⅜	53¾	53¾	Jul 22
41¾	25	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
407⅜	277⅜	Cont Motors	8	23¾	23¾	23¾	
49¾	2	Cont O Del (¾e)	9	18¾	18½	18½	
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	4	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	7	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ½
65⅛	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	50¼	50	50¼	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	174	173	174	Jul 23
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	4	5	5	5	Jul 23
1½	⅝	Coty Internat'l	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 23
24¼	13	Crane Co	19	14½	14½	14½	
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jul 19
41⅞	26	Crosley Corp	3	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	3	23½	23⅜	23½	
43⅛	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jul 9
21⅛	14	Crown Zell (1e)	23	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	1	28⅜	28	28	—1⅜
95	64	Crucible Stl pf	1	81	81	81	Jul 18
88⅜	33⅛	Cuban-Am Sug	5	4¼	4	4	— ½
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 19
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1⅓)	3	23	23	23	Jul 20
4½	2	Curtis Publish	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 23
51	31	Curtis Pb pf(2k)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¾	Curtiss-Wright	18	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
32⅜	21¼	Curtis W A (1e)	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
22¼	14⅝	Cutler-H (1⅔e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¾e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 19
1⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Shipbuilding Stock Offered By Bank Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company has filed a registration statement with the SEC covering 71,550 shares of $5 convertible cumulative preferred and 558,498 shares of common stock. Union Securities Corporation, jointly owned by Tri-Continental Corporation and Selected Industries Incorporated, heads the list of underwriters.

The present stock is to be reclassified before the offering into 65,000 shares of $5 cumulative convertible preferred and 800,000 shares of new common stock. A substantial amount of the new preferred and common stocks will be retained for permanent investment by investment companies which are members of the original purchase group and the balance will be offered publicly.

Biggest Shipyard in Country

Included in the offering will be 15,000 shares of authorized and unissued $5 convertible preferred stock to be sold by the company, the proceeds of which will be used toward the retirement of $1,880,000 of its first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, leaving the company free of funded debt. In addition to the common stock to be issued on the reclassification, shares of new common stock will be authorized and reserved for the conversion of the $5 convertible preferred stock, the conversion rate for which is to be determined later.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company operates what is regarded as the largest private shipbuilding yard in the country. From the time its first vessel, a tug, was built in 1886, the company has made and delivered 342 vessels. Of this number, 73 have been constructed for the United States Navy, including battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and miscellaneous ships. The company has constructed 269 merchant and other vessels, its latest delivery being the liner "America," the largest passenger vessel ever to be constructed in this country.

The registration statement discloses that as of July 15, 1940, Newport News had uncompleted construction contracts or awards for 18 vessels, with total contract prices of $286,461,000, against which $17,314,000 had been billed to April 27, 1940. Uncompleted vessels now on the ways include the battleship "Indiana," scheduled to be completed in 1943, and the aircraft carrier "Hornet," to be finished in 1942.

Building Aircraft Carriers

Also in process of construction are several passenger-cargo-vessels and a tanker, all scheduled for delivery in 1940 and 1941. The unfilled orders include three additional aircraft carriers and two cruisers, having a total contract price of $169,000,000, to be built by Newport News as a part of the naval construction program recently inaugurated.

In connection with the construction of these new naval vessels certain special additional facilities, estimated to cost $6,000,000, including a new ship way and new pier, will be installed in the company's yard. These facilities will be paid for in full and owned by the Navy Department.

Earnings of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company are made public for the first time in the registration statement. Net profit and loss figures, as presented, are as follows:

1928	$1,938,017
1929	2,999,327
1930	3,440,298
1931	2,794,120
1932	2,444,165
1933	592,345
1934 (loss)	345,358
1935 (loss)	175,717
1936	444,809
1937	1,330,375
1938	1,161,795
1939	2,480,810
17 weeks ended April 27, 1940	1,101.974

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Quotations were marked up in the stock exchange today, as general reaction to the Government's budget message appeared favorable.

Gilt-edged securities staged a last-minute rally. Industrials, especially tobaccos, which drew a less-than-expected tax, advanced.

Department store stocks were firm on the theory that the new taxes would not unduly interfere with retail trade. Dividend hopes again advanced domestic rails.

The low yield market extended the advance of Tuesday. War loan 3½s were quoted £99⅛.

Kaffirs, coppers and other base metals continued their advance. Rubbers were steady.

Liverpool: Trade calling and outside buying, principally in near months, resulted in a further advance in cotton futures today. Announcement that yarn quotations would be based on October instead of July aided sentiment. Java was reported to have placed a large order for cambrics at Lancashire. Final prices were 9 to 15 points higher.

Rustless Iron Co. Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Rustless Iron & Steel Corp., of Baltimore, earned net profit of $832,754 in the June 30 quarter, equal after $2.50 preferred dividend requirements to 33 cents a common share. This compared with adjusted net profit of $209,001, or 21 cents on common, in the like 1939 quarter.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	113.22	113.22	113.22
1 3⅛s 49-46	111.4	111.4	111.4
30 2½s 52-50	105.10	105.10	105.10
5 2¾s 54-51	107.9	107.7	107.7
25 3s 55-51	110.8	110.8	110.8
1 2⅞s 60-55	107.21	107.21	107.21
9 2¾s 65-60	106.8	106.7	106.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	86½	85⅝	85⅝
1 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73½	73½	73½
13 Alleghany 5s 50 st	42⅜	42¼	42¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108	108	108
10 Am & For P 5s 1030	49⅜	49¼	49¼
25 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	103½	103½	103½
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	106⅛	106 5-32	106 5-32
3 Am T&T3¼s 66	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108½
1 Am W W E 6s 75	106	106	106
3 Arm Del 4s 57	101	101	101
6 Arm Del 4s 55	101	100⅞	101
4 AT&SF 4s 95	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	85½	85½	85½
8 AT&SF 4½s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 AT&SF 4½C-A 62	108	108	108
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	63	62	63
1 A C Line 4½s 64	48½	48½	48½
2 Atl & Dan2 1st 4s 48	33¼	33	33
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29	29	29
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	70	70	70
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
4 B&O 95 st A	27⅞	27¾	27¾
4 B&O 95 st C	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
17 B&O 96 st F	28	27¾	27¾
9 B&O cv 60 st	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
3 B&O S W 50 st	45¼	45	45
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	130½	130½	130½
10 Bell Stl 3s 60	100¼	100	100¼
11 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅛	103	103¼
25 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¾	106¼	106¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅜	104½	104⅝
19 Boston&Me 5s 67	68½	68	68¼
6 Boston&Me 5s 57 St	53	53	53
3 Boston&Me 3¾s 61	68½	67¾	67¾
14 Boston&Me 4¾s 61 st	53	53	53
13 Boston&Me 5s 55	73	72½	72½
3 Boston&Me 5s 55 st	53	53	53
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Bkly Un El 5s 50	103	103	103
9 Bklyn Un Gas 6s 47	113	113	113
11 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	95	94¾	94¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106	106	106
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	4	4	4
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	54	53½	53½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	85	85	85
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	84	83⅜	83⅜
8 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	84¼	84	84
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	82	82	82
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	96½	96½	96½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	107	107	107
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	75	75	75
4 Cen New Eng 4s '61	48	48	48
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	45½	44⅞	44⅞
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	64	64	64
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	13¼	13⅛	13¼
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	73½	73½	73½
20 C & O 4½s 1992	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 C&O Cnv 4½s 30E	99¾	99⅝	99¾
5 C & O ref 4½s 63F	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 CB&Q ref 5s 71 A	86½	86½	86½
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	79½	79½	79½
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	89⅞	89¾	89¼
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	95⅞	95	95
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	13	13	13
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	97	97	97
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26¼	26¼	26¼
8 CMSP & P 5s ser A	5	5	5
8 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	1¼	1⅛	1¼
5 CM&SP 4¾s '89P	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	22¼	22¼	22¼
6 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	5	5	5
6 CRI & P ref 4s 34 ct	5	5	5
1 CTH&SE inc 5s60	42	42	42
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	90	90	90
53 City of NY 3s 80	95¾	95⅜	95⅝
3 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
6 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108½	108½	108½
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49½	49¼	49¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
11 Clev UnTerm 5s 73	74	73	73
13 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	69⅝	68½	68½
1 Col F&I 5s 70	70½	70½	70½
4 Col & So 4½s 80	26	25⅝	25⅝
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
52 Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	107¾	107	107
1 Coml Mackay Inc 69ww	38	38	38
5 Comwith Ed3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
20 Comwith Edc3¼s58	121	120¾	120¾
3 Conn & Pass R 4s 43	88½	88½	88½
1 Conn R&I4½s 51st	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅞	105⅝	105¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	109	109	109
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108	107¾	107¾
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
5 Dayton P&L 3s '70	104½	104⅜	104½
3 Del P&L 4¼s '69	105⅛	105	105
1 D&RG 4s '36	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	108	108	108
5 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Erie rfg 5s '75	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	59½	59⅛	59⅛
2 Erie cv 4s '53 D	19½	19½	19½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	106	106	106
3 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
8 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	70½	70	70½
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103⅝	103½	103½
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	85¾	85¾	85¾
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Gt or 3¾s '67	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	102½	102½	102½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110	110	110
2 Hockg Val 4½s '99	123	123	123
4 Housatonic 5s '37	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
8 Houst'nUlTex 4¼s '54	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	29	2 ¾	28¾
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44	44
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	11	11	11
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¼	111¼	111¼
7 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	44½	44	44½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42	41¾	41¾
8 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105¾	105½	105½
4 Inland Stl 3s '61	104	104	104
1 Intrb R Tr 6s '32	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	48½	48½	48½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	101	100¾	100¾
2 Int Paper 5s '47	102½	102½	102½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	27¾	27¼	27¾
14 Int T&T 5s '55	29¼	29	29¼
4 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	54¾	54¾	54¾
6 Jones&LaughSt4½s '61	97	97	97
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 KC South 3s '50	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
5 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
15 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	48½	49
6 Lac Gas 5½s '60	40	48½	49
1 Lac Gas 5s '42	84	84	84
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '40 asd	37¼	37¼	37¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	13	13	13
1 Libby McN & L 4s '55	102	102	102
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	127½	127½	127½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8 Loews 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Lorillard Co 7s '44	122½	122½	122½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¾	82¾	82¾
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
1 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	85½	85½	85½
15 McKesson & R 5½s '50	93½	93½	93½
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	102⅞	102¾	102¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	15¾	15⅜	15¾
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	12¼	12	12
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24⅞	24½	24⅞
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	15½	15½	15½
1 Mo Pas 5s 77 F	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16	16	16
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 Mob&O Monte 5s47	23½	23	23½
16 Mob&Oh 5s 38	38	37⅞	38
10 Mob&Oh 5s '38 ct	38¼	38	38¼
7 Moz&O 4½s 7	31½	31½	31½
2 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	31½	31½	31½
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 MonWPa PubSv6 65	111	111	111
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101	101	101
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	37	37	37
9 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	31½	30¾	31
25 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅛	106	106
4 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104⅛	104	104
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NJ Pow&L 4½s 80	108⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	68	68	68
7 N O Pu Sv25s52A	104	103½	104
5 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	104	104
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	63	62½	63
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	29½	29½	29½
2 NY&Greenwd5s 46	10	10	10
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57½	57¼	57¼
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52½	52¼	52½
14 NYC cn 4s 98	57½	57	57
2 NYC 3¾s 46	80½	80½	80½
9 NYC cv 3¼s 52	54¾	54	54
10 NYC & HR 4s 42	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	79	79	79
2 NYCh&StL 6s 41	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	64	64	64
40 NY C&StL 4½s 78	53⅞	53½	53⅞
4 NY Dock cv 5s 47	48½	48	48
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	48¼	48¼	48¼
8 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108¼	108	108
7 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109½	108¼	109¼
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	16½	16¼	16½
13 NYNH&H 4½s 67	16½	16¼	16½
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 NY O&W rfg 4s92	4¼	3⅞	4¼
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	105¾	106
5 NY Tel 3¼s 67	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 NY W&Bost 4½s46	4	4	4
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41	72	72	72
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 Nor Am Co 4s 59	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
34 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅞	57½	57¾
13 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	51¾	51¾	51¾
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48⅛	45¾	45¾
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	67	66½	66½
2 Nor Pac 4s reg	64	63½	63½
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047	42¼	42¼	42¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ohio Conn Ry 4s '43	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108¼	108	108
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	71	71	71
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
4 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	85½	85½	85½
7 Pen-Dix 6s '41A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Pen Gl Sand 4½s '60	105	105	105
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107⅜	107	107
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103	103
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '31	97½	97¼	97½
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	97	97	97
1 Pen RR 4s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	107	107	107
6 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s'60	85½	85½	85½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	96½	96½	96½
2 Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Unit Drug 5s '53	84¼	83⅞	84
10 Un Stockyds 4½s '51	86½	86½	86½
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	101¼	101	101
3 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	5½	5⅜	5½
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40	40	40
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Warren Bros 6s '41	31¾	30	30
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 West Shore 4s 2361	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109	109	109
7 Westn Md 4s '52	84	83⅞	84
5 Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
2 Western Un 5s '51	65	65	65
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Wilkes B & E 5s '42	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105½	105	105

Foreign Bonds

3 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
15 Argentine 4½s '48	75	74⅞	74⅞
1 Australia 5s '55	48	48	48
7 Australia 5s '57	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Australia 4½s '56	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Belgium 7s '55	45	45	45
9 Brazil 8s '41	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12½	12	12
12 Brisbane 5s '57	56½	52	55
4 Brisbane 5s '58	46¾	45¾	46
1 Buen A 4¾s '77	44½	44½	44½
1 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	44½	44½	44½
1 Canada 5s '52	89	89	89
5 Canada 4s '60	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
6 Canada 3¼s '61	72¼	72¼	72¼
9 Canada 3s '68	70¾	70	70
2 Canada 3s '67	70¾	70½	70½
2 Canada 2½s '45	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'57asd	10	10	10
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Chile 7s '42 asd	11	11	11
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	11	11	11
4 Cordoba Pr 7s 42	70½	70½	70½
5 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Cuba 4½s 77	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
10 Cuba 4½s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 Denmark 6s 42	34	33⅛	33¼
7 Denmark 4½s 62	26½	22½	26½
11 Ger Gov 5½s 65	17	16¾	16⅞
11 Gor Govt 7s 49	21½	21	21
3 GtCnElPJap6½s50	76	75⅞	76
5 Greek 7s 64 ut ud	15	15	15
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	13	13	13
2 Italy 7s 1951	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Japan 6½s '54	82	82	82
6 Met Water 5½s '50	45	45	45
10 N Sou Wales 5s '57	48⅜	48	48⅜
7 NSouWales 5s '58	46½	46	46½
8 Norway 6s '44	45¾	45⅞	45¾
4 Norway 4½s '65	35½	35½	35½
2 Norway 4s '63	36	36	36
11 Orient Dev 6s '53	55	55	55
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	53½	53½	53½
4 Oslo City 4½s '55	27	27	27
1 Peru 6s '60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Rhine-West 6s '55	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7⅜	7	7⅜
5 Rome 6½s '52	35	35	35
16 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	20½	20½	20½
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	11	11	11
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	30¾	0	30¾
6 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Tokyo City 5½s '61	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Tokyo El Li 6s '53	58½	58	58½
6 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	98⅜	98¾	98⅜
1 Urug aj 3¾s&4½s '79	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
5 oYokohama 6s '61	60	59½	59½

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 2,201,000; previous day 3,503,200; week ago, 5,122,200; year ago 5,836,550; two years ago, 8,092,850; Jan. 1 to date 920,726,250; year ago 939,296,100; two years ago, 1,031,151,180.

Dividend Declaratins

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Mer Fire Assur Cp	25c	..	Aug. 2	July 22
Wright Harg M	5c	..	Oct. 1	Aug. 22
Resumed				
Plaudler Co	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 20
Initial				
Calif Wat Svc Co—6% pf A	37½c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Calif Wat Svc Co—6% pf B	37½c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Accumulated				
Hearn Dept St pf 75c	..	Aug. 1	July 29	
Monolith Prtld Cem Co 8% pfd (10)	25c	..	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Irregular				
Am Pap Goods Co	60c	..	Aug. 1	July 22
Callaway Mills — Com	15½c	..	July 20	July 10
Coca-Cola Bot Co of Los Angeles	50c	..	Aug. 15	July 15
	60c	..	July 22	July 17
Interim				
Midld Bank Ltd	8⅓	..	July 15	.....
Regular				
Amer Disct Co of Ga —pfd A	$1.00	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Beaux Arts Apts, Inc —$3 pr pfd	75c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Brink s, Inc	$1.25	..	July 30	July 20
Calgary Edmonton Corp Ltd	10c	..	Sep. 30	Aug. 31
Cont Amer Life Insur Co	37½	Q	July 25	July 18
Cosmos Imperial Mills Ltd	30c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Indiana Pub Wel Loan Assoc	$1.00	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
La Salle Wines & Champagne, Inc	5c	..	Aug. 20	Aug. 10
Man Invest, Inc	5c	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Manhattan Shirt	25c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 12
Merch Fire Assur Corp —7% pf	$3.50	S	Aug. 2	July 22
Do	75c	S	Aug. 2	July 22
Morris Plan Co of R I (Prov R I)	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Plaudler Co—6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Piper Air Corp—$0.60 cv pf	15c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 20
Quaker City Fire & Marine Ins Co	25c	S	July 29	July 19
Sec Insur Co (New Haven—com	35c	Q	Aug. 1	July 19
Sioux City G&E Co	25c	..	Aug. 10	July 31
Sioux City G&E Co—7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 10	July 31
Upper Ave Nat Bank (Chic, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 16
Upper Ave Nat Bank (Chic, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 16
Whitaker Pap Co.	$1.00	..	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Whitaker Paper Co—7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 21
Wolverine Natural Gas Corp	7½c	..	July 15	June 30
Wright Harg M	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 22

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury July 22 compared with comparable date a year ago: Receipts $19,655,507, $8,807,413; expenditures $39,493,521, $21,103,189; net balance $2,320,981,239, $2,672,968,428; working balance included $1,591,059,065, $1,989,206,027; customs receipts for month $19,434,200, $18,461,342; receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $247,865,271, $214,931,621; expenditures $628,792,499, $629,880,398; excess of expenditures $380,927,228, $414,948,777; gross debt $43,712,951,948, $40,623,834,945; increase over previous day $652,078,374; gold assets $20,361,210,586, $16,214,728,820.

National Gypsum Net

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The National Gypsum Co. shows a net profit of $607,636 for the first half of 1940, equal to 37 cents a share on the common, as against $696,705, or 44 cents a share, the same period last year. Company President Melvin H. Baker said "costs advanced without any increase in selling price."

National City Head

Gordon S. Rentschler

National City Bank Elects Rentschler As Board Chairman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gordon S. Rentschler has been elected Chairman of the board and chief executive of the National City Bank. Mr

Willkie Drive in High Gear; Third Term Chief Target

Continued from Page 1

ership of the Republican Party would not permit the Country to be controlled by "corporate wealth" nor would it permit the Government to be controlled by "public wealth in the form of political machines built out of the public treasury."

Mr. Willkie called on the American people to join him "not in a spirit of narrow partisanship but in a great crusade supported by men and women of all parties who wish to see an end to the dominance of a centralized Government nurtured by corrupt processes and maintained by public money. "In the campaign," he said, "every corrupt machine would be fighting us, machines which have been supported and their strength built by taxpayers' money fed out from Washington.

"We must renew and reinvigorate our national economy, subject to social controls, but it must be a national economy which will work.

"The lights of Liberty are going out one by one all over the world, and I call for those who believe in the American form of Government to support this crusade of ours so that in our hands the torch may burn brighter than ever."

In Salt Lake City, today, where he did all the things—and strenuously—which a Presidential nominee does at the peak of his campaigning, from being entertained by a small group of State political leaders to leading the Covered Wagon Parade in honor of Utah's Statehood and appearing before his third Rodeo in two days at near-by Ogden, Mr. Willkie returned with trimmings to the criticisms which he began to develop yesterday.

He contended that neither Franklin Roosevelt nor Wendell Willkie nor any thousand Americans are indispensable even in the present emergency and that no one is alone qualified to serve the Presidency. He asked his audiences to ponder well this theory of "indispensability and decide whether it fits in with American initiative abilities and way of doing things."

From the favorable effects which he achieved with his references to state machines and their role in New Deal politics, it is evident that Mr. Willkie is eagerly welcoming their opposition as an aid to his own election.

He is repeatedly expressing his pride and gratification that they are working for his defeat.

Can't Suppress Quips

In Cheyenne, in Salt Lake City, in Ogden the "Wild West" is putting on a great show for the Republican nominee and Mr. Willkie is returning it with interest. He is putting on a great show himself. He is riding stagecoaches, leading parades and greeting crowds with a captivating zest and enthusiasm and when everyone else in his party is asking for just a few seconds respite, the candidate is asking for more action.

Mr. Willkie spent 16 hours at it today, most certainly making friends and he hopes influencing voters.

Even the nominee's lighter moments reflect his preoccupancy with the serious phases of his criticism of Mr. Roosevelt. When the last and losing rider in a cowboy relay came straggling over the finish line and someone remarked, "There goes Roosevelt," Mr. Willkie asked "is it a draft horse?" Quite evidently Mr. Willkie is not thus heeding the appeals of some of his friends that he stop quipping. When it was blared over the loudspeaker at the Cheyenne Rodeo that Washington was calling Wendell Willkie, the announcer added: "Dont make any deals, Mr. Willkie," and Mr. Willkie came back: "Why make any deals with people who are going out?"

And when he was informed of Mr. Roosevelt's press conference remark that the Democratic Party had evidently moved out from under Lewis W. Douglas, John W. Hanes and Senator Edward R. Burke, all of whom have quit the third-term movement to support the Republican ticket, Mr. Willkie replied: "The President is going to have to make remarks at a lot of Democrats. I knew very well that he'd be talking about things other than the affairs of State before this campaign was over."

New York Receives Paper Put Out By British in Norway

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—British troops fighting the Germans in Northern Norway had time to publish at least one issue of a newspaper, "The Midnight Sun," it was revealed today when a copy reached here from England.

The paper, dated May 18, was the first—and perhaps only—issue and contained news items, jokes and soldiers' poetry, as well as a "Hello and Goodbye" foreword from the then British Commander, Maj.-Gen. Pierse Joseph Mackesy.

Apparently Mackesy had been recalled to England or was just then preparing to withdraw his troops and their French and Polish allies. Final removal of troops from the Narvik Area was completed early in June after the French collapse.

The Sun was a 4-column, 4-page tabloid edited by Canon J. C. F. Hood.

Relief Cut Protest From Vancouver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With industry being stimulated by Canada's war program and employment rolls increasing, British Columbia's Department of Labor announced recently that on Aug. 1 unemployment relief will be discontinued for all single men.

At the same time it is intimated that assistance will be discontinued at that time for all able-bodied married men under 40 years of age.

Protests in Vancouver—where the largest number of single unemployed concentrate each summer—were immediate. Though the city stands to save some $100,000 each year through the new order, Mayor Lyle Telford registered a sharp protest.

International Paper's Workers Get Pay Rise

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—Employees of the International Paper Company's seven mills have been granted an increase of two cents an hour in basic wage scales.

The agreement, signed yesterday, was evolved at a meeting of company officials and leaders of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. It is retroactive to June 1.

The new wage scale affects workers in company plants at Fort Edward, Ticonderoga, Niagara Falls, Palmer, Livermore Falls, Tonawanda, and Oreno, Maine.

Firm Spends $2,500 To Remove Swastikas

By the Associated Press

Whittier, Calif., July 24

At a cost of $2,500 a Whittier business establishment has chiseled out from the front and side of its building 45 large Swastikas. The crosses were regarded as Indian good-luck symbols when the building was constructed 24 years ago.

Garner Won't Talk, Except About Home

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 24 (AP)—There's one way to get Vice-President John N. Garner to talk these days—ask him about home, his birdbath or bantam chickens.

En route to his Uvalda, Texas, Home, Mr. Garner declined comment last night on all public questions but, asked if he liked going home, he responded with a prompt "you betcha."

Mrs. Garner put in that he liked nothing better than to sit on the back porch and watch the birdbath.

The Vice-President assented energetically, adding:

"And don't forget my 100 bantams."

Midshipmen Halt Cruise To Visit West Point Cadets

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 24 (AP)—The annual summer cruise of second-year classmen of the U. S. Naval Academy paused to permit the 293 Midshipmen to visit Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy.

The Middies entertained 150 West Pointers at luncheon aboard the 10 Destroyers anchored in the Hudson, and the hosts reciprocated with a Dress Parade and a special ball.

The Destroyers, under Commander L. H. Thebaud, will return to the Academy at Annapolis on Aug. 13.

Westerner Campaigns On No-Speech Premise

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., July 24 (AP)—Robert Jones, a Democrat who wants to be Cass County Treasurer, made plans for entertaining 1,000 persons after a blanket invitation to a rally where "I won't even bore you with a speech."

Ten thousand turned out to hear a group of radio artists.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment. $1 Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sureden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 43, Rochester, N. Y.

UP TO 100% profit. Show friends leading Christmas card assortment. Cost 50c up. 9 boxes, 58 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-41, Fitchburg, Mass.

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BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
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Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
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COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED organist desires position; also professor of organ and theory in school; anywhere; modern organ necessary. WALTER E. PARKS, 4547 Clay Ave., Houston, Texas.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG woman would like position as bookkeeper, cost accountant or office manager; will travel anywhere; 3 years' experience. Box X-11, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

UNEQUALLED CHRISTMAS CARDS
Assortments include Superior 21-card box for $1. Full line of 50 for $1, with name. Stationery. Generous profits.
KATHRYN FIELDING CO.
37 South 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANTIQUES

GRANDFATHER clock, moon-calendar face, excellent timer, circa 1790; Victorian love-seat, rare drop-leaf, walnut table, 6 spool legs. MRS. GARD, 1008 Walnut St., Pittsburgh (21), Pa.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Will sublet my furnished apartment near Coolidge Corner for Aug. and Sept. Tel. Asp. 3531.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour, properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 15 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 0426-W.

OLD SILVER BEACH, Falmouth, Mass.—Cosy Cape Cod cottage, modern conveniences, private beach; $150 month. Asa Hall, on premises Thursday-Sunday, other days New. 3498-W.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook, quality food, no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—HOMELIKE house, individual camps; beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts.; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 miles from Boston; 45th season; $15 to $17 weekly. $2.50 to $3 transient accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98—MISS ANNE MERRILL.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; summer rates $17 up; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

DOGS FOR SALE

REG. ENG. SPRINGER SPANIELS
Puppies—Champion stock—Show type, $15 up. M. H. WILLARD, 2334 Tiebout Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

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HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE
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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

REFRIGERATOR FOR SALE—Direct from salesroom, a new Duchess DeLuxe Model Servel Electrolux. Shown on request. Price $219.50, will sell for $150.00. Address MRS. THORNTON N. MITCHELL, Groton, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT in bookshop, an efficient, businesslike, pleasant person needed; write stating qualifications. Box 26, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CATSKILLS—Furnished house, 8 rooms, bath; barns, ½ acre, lawn, gardens, fruit trees; perfect location, beauty, convenience; $3500. ERINGER, Mt. Pleasant, Ulster Co., N. Y.

DENVILLE, NEW JERSEY—All-year dwelling, 8 rooms, all improvements, oil burner; near golf course, churches, stores; also summer bungalow, 5 rooms. WALTON (owner), 135 William Street, New York City.

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MATTRESSES REMADE 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
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KENNEBUNK, MAINE, Grants — Quiet, comfortable; shower bath; near beaches; $17.50, $20. Mrs. Pearl Grant, Tel. 285, 1 Fletcher St.

MARSTONS MILLS, CAPE COD, MASS.—Charm of country and sea shore; attractive rooms, living room; near church. Miss A. F. Webster.

NEAR OTISVILLE, N. Y.—Quiet farm for rest, study or vacation; lovely countryside; good food. MRS. J. B. ROWE, R. F. D. No. 2, Port Jervis, N. Y.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Private, large, delightful rooms, facing ocean; reasonable; Aug. 1st-Sept. 15th. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WARDWELL'S GUEST HOUSE on Ocean Park, Swampscott, Mass.—Homelike atmosphere; near restaurants, easy commuting Boston. 225 Humphrey St.

CALICO COTTAGE, Westport, Conn.—Overlooking water; bathing, boating; spacious lawns; easy commuting. Grace France, Tel. WEstport 3849.

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FOR SALE—30 miles from New York City, at beautiful Cedar Lake Park, Denville, New Jersey. Lots 2110 and 2111; furnished house, 6 large rooms and bath, large porch, all fully screened; gas and oil ranges, fireplace, hot and cold water; Boro Artesian Water supply; electric lighting, large finished cellar; 100-foot front on lake; Boat and dock; splendid commuting service; price $5,000; terms. MRS. W. H. GEYER, Denville, New Jersey. Phone Rockaway 628-M.

Albord Bros., Realtors
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furn. and unfurn. apts. for immediate or Sept. 1st occupancy; houses sale or rent. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle Street, Kir. 6502.

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For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
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Local Classified

(Continued)

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NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

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133 SO. ORANGE AVE. — S. O. 2-4700

WEST ORANGE

Ford — OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays
Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD, N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

JEAN'S MILLINERY
28 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Final Clearance
Our Entire Stock of Millinery and Hand Bags at Extraordinary Savings
15% Reduction
On all Swim Suits and Sportswear
Children's Sunsuits—reg. $1.00
Now 2 for $1.69
THE QUALITY SHOP
New Location—3 Sheridan Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. Ri. 6-2721

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING — RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street — Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 — 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners — "At the Plaza"

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats — Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel — M. W. Sargent
FUEL — Yard and Office — SERVICE
COLD COMFORT COMPANY LEHIGH
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men, Women, Children

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1880
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. — Telephone 500

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store — Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941 Styles Fur Coats, Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. — Telephone 2-4266

Harolds
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street — Phone 3232

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue — Wyncote

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

I stop at Philip's Rexall Drug Store on my weekly trips to Philadelphia because I like the quality and variety of flavors of their home made ice cream.
Lawrence D. Shaw
Echo Lake, Monroe County, Pa.
When out driving Hatboro way, stop for home made ice cream at
Philip's Drug Store
17 S. YORK ROAD — HATBORO, PA.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BRANDT CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 — Majestic 0263

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE CAN INSURE
YOUR Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
C. H. Roth & Son Company
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 0225 — PITTSBURGH — CH. 2208

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

RESTORIZING
Woray's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
FREE MOTHPROOFING
More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE
During the Hot Summer Months
SERVE
Saylor's Ready-to-Serve Foods, Potato Salad, Pepper Cabbage, Baked Beans, Pudding, etc.
Nice for Picnics and Luncheons
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Street — Dial 6233
Save 10% to 50% in
POMEROY'S
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
Now in Progress!

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

PAUL'S
LUNCHEONETTE
SODAS SUNDAES
Mears Building
Washington and Spruce

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO — QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street — Tel. Sewickley 481

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Established 1874
Telephone Sewickley 1405
425 Beaver Street

SWARTHMORE

JOS. J. CARLIN
Ford
33 Baltimore Ave.
Phone Madison 9640
CLIFTON HEIGHTS, PA.

CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves.

UPPER DARBY

TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and W. Chester Pk.
Lubricate and change for Summer driving—Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall Pennzoil and Havoline Oils.
SUNSET 1958

REAL ESTATE
Homes for sale or rent
Properties managed, city or suburbs.
INSURANCE
Clear 1540
Holzmueller, 3821 Bonsall Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa.

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 — 607 SOUTH AVENUE

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue — Pe. 4875

J. H. RUPERT
Fire Insurance
900 Ross Ave. — CHurchill 0153

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Arbutus — *Ar-bu'-tus* (*a* as in *a*rm, first *u* long as in *u*se, second clipped-short as in circus).

A Latin-appearing word of uncertain origin. No intrinsic reason can be given for treating the second vowel as long and therefore for giving it the accent. Analogy and usage seem the only explanations for its present treatment.

Chastisements — *Chas'-tiz-ments* (*a* short, *i* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent). The accent of the noun is on the first syllable, though the verb "chastise" takes an accent on the last syllable.

Conspirators — *Kon-spir'-a-terz* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *i* short as in *it*, *a* as in sof*a*, *e* as in maker). The *a*, though much shortened, requires attention; the *o* in the last syllable can be obscured down to a very indefinite vocal sound.

Ecclesiastes—*E-klee'-zih-as'-teez* (first *e* short, *ee* in both cases as in feet, *i* and *a* short).

A man of the assembly or congregation and so a leader therein, and finally a preacher. The word is a Greek representation of one in Hebrew which signifies "caller of the congregation."

Endureth (Ps. 106:1) — *En-dur'-eth* (first *e* short, *u* long as in *u*se, last syllable preferably sounded with a short *e*).

The Latin parent word signifies firmness. The *u* of the second syllable carries a long mark in Webster's, but more or less scanting of the sound seems to be permitted.

Engedi (I Sam. 24:1) — Preferably *En-ge'-di* (first *e* short, second long, *i* long), although Webster's permits a pronunciation with all vowels short.

Two words, or half-words, in Hebrew, with an accent falling on the first syllable of the second member, *gedi*.

Hieroglyphs — *Hi' - er - o - glifs'* (first *i* long as in ice, *e* as in maker, *o* as in obey, second *i* short).

A case of a Greek compound going over without much change into the English language.

Inanimate—*In-an'-ih-mate* (first *i* and first *a* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, last *a* long).

The word applies to that which is not living, whether by nature or by circumstance.

Misstates—*Mis-states'* (*i* short, *a* long).

Both the letters *s* that meet in the middle of this word should be articulated. The "mis" is a Teutonic element, complete in itself; while "states" represents a Latin element (stem *sta*, with transitive force), and both deserve recognition.

Philistines (I Sam. 24:1) — In America, preferably *fi-lis'-tinz* (all three *i*'s short); in Britain, preferably *fil'-is-tinz* (first *i* short, second clipped-short as in charity, third long as in ice). Although British pronunciation places the accent on the first syllable, in America the accent seeks the second syllable, perhaps because of the meeting of the two consonants *s* and *t*, after the rule of Latin penultimates.

Propensities—*Pro-pen'-sih-tiz* (*o* as in obey, *e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *i* short) The *pro* carries much of the force, signifying that the weight of desire is "for."

Redolent — *Red'-o-lent* (first *e* short, *o* as in obey, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

The meaning is found in the last part, *olent*, "perfumed." The prefix. *red*, intensifies the meaning.

Strawed (Matt. 25:26) — Preferably *strod* (*o* as in orb). The word is pronounced as it looks, and in one syllable.

Supremely — *Su - prem' - lih* (*u* preferably as in *u*nite, *e* long, *i* short). The *u* takes somewhat of the long *u* sound, being in an unaccented syllable.

Wilderness (I Sam. 24:1)—*Wil'-der-nes* (*i* short, first *e* as in maker, second *e* short). Although Webster's gives first choice to a short *e* sound for the last syllable, freedom is given to obscure it to a short *i*.

Winged — *Wingd* or *wing'-ed* (vowels short).

As an adjective, used poetically as in "winged winds," the word may appropriately be pronounced in two syllables. Where the verbal feeling is strong, "winged to reach," Webster's first choice of one syllable doubtless ought to apply.

Where Would You Find—

1. An arroyo?
2. Clemson Agricultural College?
3. The country of which Manuel Prado is President?
4. Nagasaki?
5. A copperhead?
6. The longest river in France?
7. A baseball team called the "Yankees"?
8. The famous painting "Shoeing the Bay Mare," by Edwin Henry Landseer?
9. Mount Muir?
10. The Trans-Andine Tunnel?

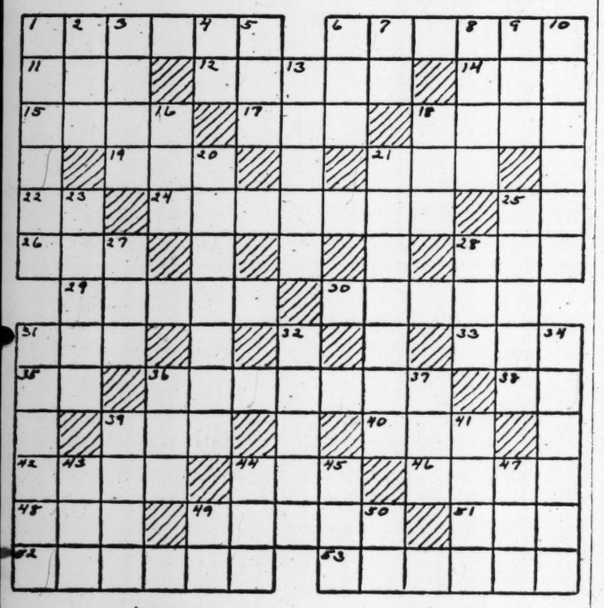
(Answers appear on this page.)

A Verse for Today . . .

And he said, It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome: but the noise of them that sing do I hear.—Ex. 32:18.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



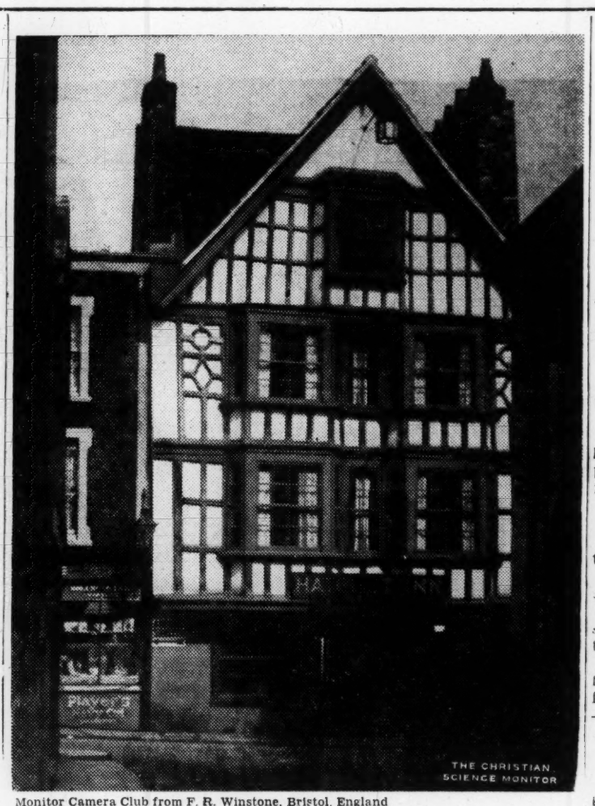
Across

1—What do you call a native of Wisconsin?
6—The flavoring vanilla is obtained from capsule of what plant?
11—What flour is used in black bread?
12—Would an areito be a cloak, sword, or dance?
14—What is the Beaver State (abbr.)?
15—Argonauts sailed in what ships?
17—Still.
18—What was the sacred bull worshiped by Egyptians?
19—What is a city of Germany?
21—An oxford is called what?
22—Exists.
24—In Greek mythology, who was regarded as inventor of bucolic poetry?
25—Tripolitania belongs to what country (abbr.)?
26—What is a silver coin of Lithuania?
28—What word is used in opposition to "to"?
29—What is the song thrush called?
30—White poplar is what?
31—What was relationship of Ishmael to Abraham?
33—What suffix forms adjectives?
35—Within.
36—What is the best policy?
38—Who was Judah's first born?
39—Would a bacalao have fins, oars, or buds (sing.)?
40—Label.
42—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
44—How is "over" written in Gray's "Elegy"?
46—What game is played with 15 object balls and a cue ball?
48—A conger is what?
49—Who is a lord in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?
51—What might be worn by Sandy, motion picture star, at dinner?
52—What did the Sphinx propose to all passers?
53—What is largest island in Mediterranean?

Down

1—What is a city of Indiana?
2—Robert Burns was a native of what county of Scotland?
3—What is a small rodent of western South America?
4—What ending denotes past tense?
5—Man's name.
6—In what month was William Penn born (abbr.)?
7—What is second note of scale?
8—What is Rhode Island's motto?
9—Ir, a Benjamite, was also called what?
10—What Spanish explorer took part in Pizarro's conquest of Peru?
13—What Egyptian king was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar?
16—"An —— broom for the corners."
18—Three-toed sloths are what?
20—What is capital of Wisconsin?
21—Who sang title role in "Emporer Jones"?
23—Who was disciple of Jesus, called the Zealot?
25—Who was Greek goddess of peace?
27—Shoes are sometimes of what color?
28—Where is Lake Okeechobee (abbr.)?
31—What is relationship of Isabella to Claudio in "Measure for Measure"?
32—Who was son of Eber and brother of Joktan (Gen. 10:25)?
34—Who is heroine of a novel by George du Maurier?
36—Possessive pronoun.
37—Sound made by prairie dogs.
39—Sheep are enclosed in what?
41—What is a desert of central Asia?
43—Who remained true to David when Adonijah rebelled?
44—How many hues in a monochrome?
45—Where is Engels (abbr.)?
47—What is obtained from vetiver and used for perfumes?
49—What adjective suffix denotes "pertaining to"?
50—What is a river of China?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England

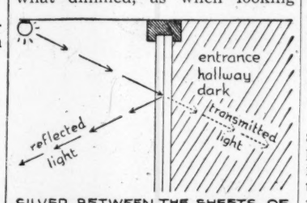
Photographed by Moonlight

The subject is the ancient Hatchet Inn, Bristol, England, which dates from the sixteenth century.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Glass Which Permits Only 'One-Way Vision' Is Made?

It is possible to have a glass panel in your front door through which you can see out but outsiders cannot see in, if there is a bright light outside and your entrance hallway is dark. From the inside the view is clear but somewhat dimmed, as when looking through smoked sun-glasses. From the outside, the glass panel looks exactly like a mirror, reflecting plainly all the scenes and objects in front of it.



SILVER BETWEEN THE SHEETS OF GLASS REFLECTS PART OF THE LIGHT BUT LETS THE REST PASS THROUGH

And a mirror it is, but with a coating of silver so thin that you can see right through it when looking from the unlighted side toward a well-illuminated scene.

There are two sheets of glass in the panel. Silver is deposited on one of the sheets. This is done, as in making mirrors, by laying the sheet of glass on a steam table and flooding it with a silver solution, except that in one-way vision glass the amount of silver deposited is very slight.

The silvered sheet and a plain sheet of glass of the same size are placed together so that the silver is between them, and the edges of the two sheets are carefully sealed to prevent moisture from getting in and oxidizing and darkening the silver.

The double sheet thus made reflects part of the light that falls upon it and lets the rest of the light pass through. On the brightly lighted side, the mirror-like reflection prevents vision through to the relatively dark space beyond the panel. The portion of this bright light which does pass through the panel enables those on the dark side to see out. There being very little light on the dark side, there is very little reflection to interfere with vision.

The panel can be made to work either way. For instance, on a dark night, if the entrance hall were brightly lighted, the outsider could see in but the one inside could not see out. The panel always permits vision from the unilluminated side to the side that is brightly lighted. The panel, however, is a slightly better reflector on the side containing the sheet of glass on which the silver was deposited. Consequently, one-way vision glass should be mounted in the panel with the silvered sheet of glass facing out in order to secure best results.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

Nuisance Charge

Mistress (engaging cook): "But I'll be assisting you in the kitchen. Would you be wanting the same wages?"

Cook: "No, mum. Two dollars more."—Grit.

Neighbor Trouble

"Are you troubled much by your neighbors with borrowing?"

"Yes. They never seem to have a thing I want."

Evidence

Downstairs neighbor: "You play the piano too loud."

Upstairs: "Can you prove it?"

Downstairs neighbor: "Yes, here's your loud pedal. You pushed it right through the ceiling."

He'd Been Watching

Going into the clothier's shop, the bright young man asked:

"I say, how much is the secondhand suit in the window?"

"Secondhand?" exclaimed the shopman. "Let me tell you, sir, that suit is brand-new!"

"You're telling me! Why, the fellow in the window has worn it for two months to my knowledge!"—Answers.

Outclassed

An enthusiastic gardener was proud of his crop of monster red currants. Several of his friends, after admiring the fruit, advised him to send an exhibit to the local horicultural show. He took their advice.

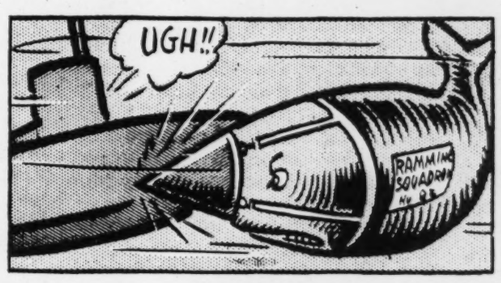
Judging being completed and the awards announced, the entrant was disappointed to learn that his currants had secured only third prize.

He discovered afterward that a mistake had been made. They had been placed in the tomato class.—Tit-Bits.

With the Inventors

Associated Press Feature Service

There's no famine of ideas on how wars should be fought and won, the U. S. War Department is discovering. Trouble is, a harvest of such ideas produces a lot of chaff. These ingenious inventions, offered to the department, give you the idea:

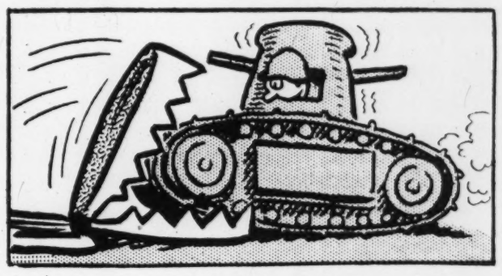


. . . whales as battering rams

A modern Jules Verne proposes that whales be used to sink enemy submarines. The whale would be armored with a steel ram and sent out a-hunting. (Once caught, a trifling detail of course, the whale would have to be trained to recognize enemy submarines and not molest the local favorites.)

. . . a machine to spot blueprints

A combination electric eye and X-ray which would react only to blueprints has been offered to help the FBI in its pursuit of spies. The contraption would be adjusted to peek into pockets of passers-by and sound an alert to FBI agents who would be lurking just around the corner.



. . . an over-size trap for tanks

One inventor sought a patent on a giant trap which would catch tanks. The unsuspecting tank would trip the trap, the massive jaws would snap shut, and there would be Mr. Tank, hors de combat for duration.

True Moments

Count always your highest moments your truest moments. Believe that in the time when you were the greatest and most spiritual man, then you were your truest self."—Phillips Brooks.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For All to Share

(St. Louis Star-Times)

St. Louis, Mo.

For quite a number of years it was almost a daily habit of Miss Ora Hill to take a walk through the Zoo grounds in Forest Park. On numerous occasions, particularly on hot days when the crowds were big, she noticed Zoo visitors standing in line at fountains waiting to get a drink.

Miss Hill, who then was employed as a secretary, got an idea. She began saving her money and so recently ground was broken for a new fountain which she is presenting to the Zoo.

In an interview, Miss Hill, an elderly, kindly woman, showed a willingness to discuss everything except the amount of her gift, which she considers her private business.

"When I saw those poor people waiting in long lines to get a drink, I decided it was time to do something about it," she remarked. "So I began saving with one purpose in mind—to buy a new fountain for the Zoo."

She laughingly denied that she had started saving the money originally for an automobile. But as long as the subject was brought up, she took occasion to remark that she would get more enjoyment out of one fountain "than I would six automobiles."

The fountain is expected to be ready for use soon. It will have four drinking faucets and will be surmounted by a small seated figure of Mark Twain. It was designed by Frank Vittor, New York sculptor.

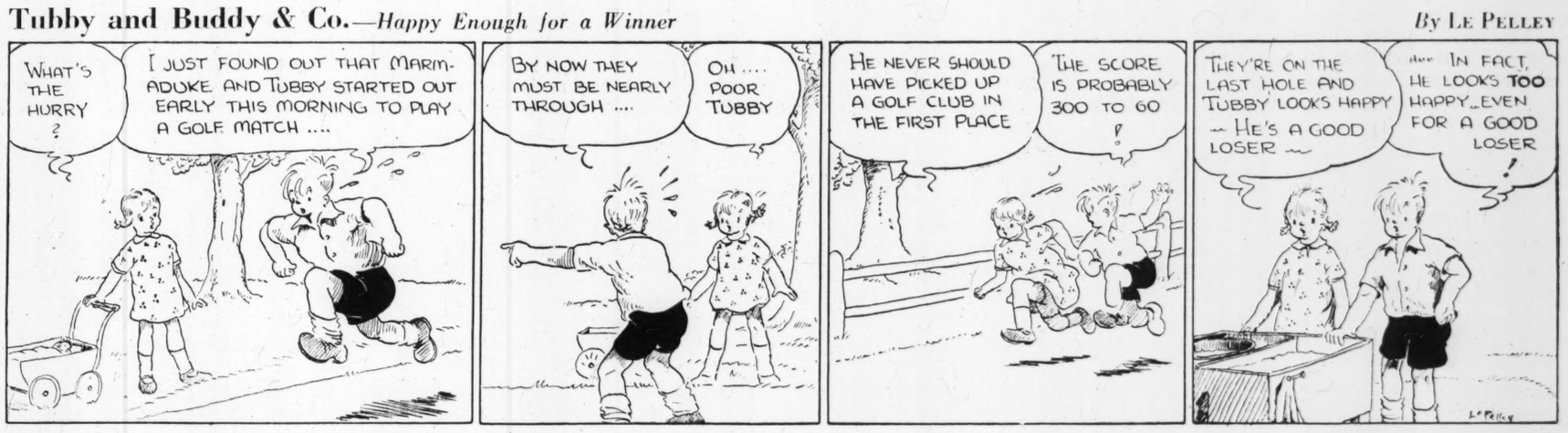
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A small stream or its dry bed found in the western United States, and other places with similar terrain.
2. Clemson, South Carolina.
3. Peru, since 1939; term lasts six years.
4. A seaport in southwestern Kyushu Island, Japan.
5. A North American snake.
6. The Loire; 650 miles to the Bay of Biscay.
7. The New York Americans.
8. It is in the Tate Gallery in London.
9. California; altitude 14,025 feet.
10. It affords direct communication between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso in South America; 10,502 feet above sea level; opened April 5, 1910.

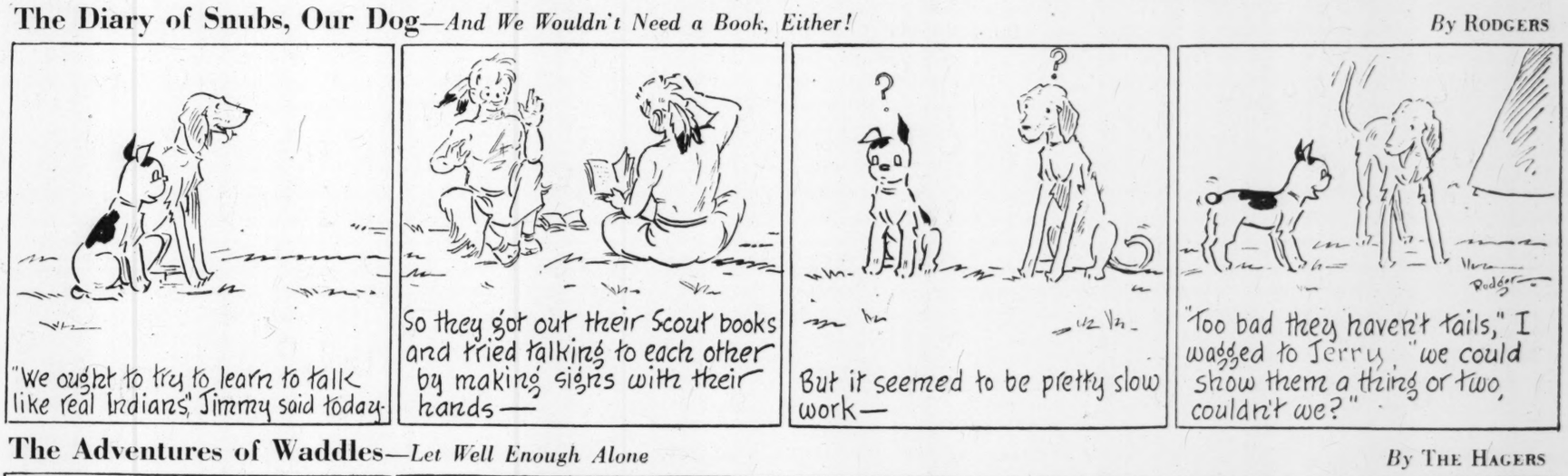
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Happy Enough for a Winner*

By Le Pelley


WHAT'S THE HURRY ?
I JUST FOUND OUT THAT MARMADUKE AND TUBBY STARTED OUT EARLY THIS MORNING TO PLAY A GOLF MATCH ....
BY NOW THEY MUST BE NEARLY THROUGH ....
OH .... POOR TUBBY
HE NEVER SHOULD HAVE PICKED UP A GOLF CLUB IN THE FIRST PLACE
THE SCORE IS PROBABLY 300 TO 60 !
THEY'RE ON THE LAST HOLE AND TUBBY LOOKS HAPPY — HE'S A GOOD LOSER —
IN FACT, HE LOOKS TOO HAPPY..EVEN FOR A GOOD LOSER !
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And We Wouldn't Need a Book, Either!*

By Rodgers


"We ought to try to learn to talk like real Indians," Jimmy said today.
So they got out their Scout books and tried talking to each other by making signs with their hands—
But it seemed to be pretty slow work—
"Too bad they haven't tails," I wagged to Jerry, "we could show them a thing or two, couldn't we?"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Let Well Enough Alone*

By The Hagers

"YOUR AUNT MATILDA'S CAR IS OLD, BUT SHE WON'T TRADE IT IN, I'M TOLD.
IT COULD OUTCLASS THE CARS NEXT YEAR WITH MY PUSH-BUTTON STEERING GEAR.
WHAM
AND I COULD MAKE HER TOP SWING BACK WHEN SHE CRIES, 'PRESTO!'" BOASTED JACK.
"WHAT GADGET DO YOU SELL WITH THESE?" I QUACKED, "TO GET HER OUT OF TREES?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Realism at Havana

As the conference of American foreign ministers at Havana gets under way there appears some division of opinion as to which of two important considerations shall be given the more emphasis. These considerations are (1) defense of the Western Hemisphere against European encroachment; (2) economic co-operation within the Western Hemisphere.

Plainly the United States is more interested at this moment in defense. Some Latin-American spokesmen indicate that their countries are more interested in projects to assure them markets.

To this newspaper the United States' view seems the more realistic. The conference at Havana was called because of threats to Western Hemisphere security from Europe. These are not economic threats; they are military and political. They arise from the possibility that the Axis Powers may attempt to gain footholds in the New World through acquisition of colonies of States conquered by the German military machine, or by indirect control of these colonies through puppet governments in their mother countries.

The effort to meet such threats cannot be postponed until highly complex experiments with the economies of two continents can be devised. Nor should that effort be contingent on the success of such experiments.

This is not to say that the question of markets for South American products can be ignored. Quite the contrary. The war in Europe has made new and enormous problems for South American producers whose main markets are now disrupted or cut off. At bottom, however, the reason why these markets are cut off is a political reason.

Totalitarian expansionism has not been content to follow a course of peaceful economic penetration. It has sought through political power translated into force to arrange the economics of free peoples to fit those of militarized States. Restoration of markets for American products as for those of all the world depends on freeing the markets of the world from pressures exerted through military threats.

Nothing would please political circles in Berlin and Rome better than to see the conference at Havana ensnarled in grandiose economic projects while the question of military defense of the Western Hemisphere waited. Nothing would provide totalitarian diplomats with better opportunities for sowing seeds of misunderstanding among the nations of the New World than the long and complicated discussions which would necessarily precede the setting up of a vast cartel system.

It is true that South American producers cannot look for sufficient markets within the Western Hemisphere. They must consider their future trade with Europe. But if the question of markets should prevent agreements providing for political security in the New World the value of those markets themselves would be greatly diminished. One need only look at the Balkan States to see what markets at the cost of political security are worth. In such markets the producer sells at prices determined largely by the politically powerful buyer. Those who have not established political security become mere economic colonies of their powerful "customers."

Just as hemisphere defense is essential to the political security of the United States, it is essential also to the economic security of Latin-American nations.

Streamline Reorganization

The Boston & Maine has now effected a reorganization of its capital structure which sets a precedent and might well set a model for future railroad reorganizations in the United States. That this is being accomplished outside the usual channels of the Federal bankruptcy laws, however, is no reflection on those laws.

For only a vivid realization on the part of security holders that economic conditions have drastically changed with railroads, as well as full confidence in the management, could have induced them voluntarily to turn in their former holdings, most of which paid 5 per cent interest, and take in their place new bonds paying partly 4 per cent, and partly 4½ per cent, and then only if net available income, less reserve funds, permits.

Actual mechanics of the scheme proposed by E. S. French, president of the road, were simple. The road had $5,500,000 outstanding in notes and $103,000,000 in bonds. It found interest charges to be a staggering—in fact, impossible—load.

After conferences with Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials, Mr. French proposed that each holder of $1,000 worth of B. & M. securities would be given either $500 in cash (to be obtained by the railroad through a $40,000,000 loan from the RFC) or $500 worth of twenty-year 4 per cent bonds. In addition, whether the holder took cash or the 4 per cent bonds, he would be given a $500, thirty-year bond paying 4½ per cent.

Under ordinary procedure the railroad would have applied under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act for reorganization, under which a Federal Court, with approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, would have scaled down the indebtedness to a point where the line might have carried it.

This procedure, while easy to describe, is often involved and long drawn out in practice, as witness the New Haven Railroad which applied for that relief five years ago and is still in the courts. Many reorganizations of railroads have consumed ten years, and the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern has been going through the wringer since 1905. The B. & M. arrangement was virtually completed in only six months.

Democracy and the Draft

Action is getting under way on the Burke-Wadsworth Bill for selective compulsory military training in the United States. Approval of a revised version of it by the Senate Military Affairs Committee means apparently that the subject will come to the floor of the Senate next week.

The twelve-month training period now proposed is more adequate from the military point of view than the eight months previously contemplated. More satisfactory also, from the standpoint of the trainee, is the basic Army pay of $21 a month instead of $5 a month.

If properly carried out, the selective draft is the most democratic way the responsibility for the common safety can be distributed. There are, of course, many kinds of sacrifice involved in national defense. Ultimately the selective policy should extend also to training for certain noncombatant and industrial services. And stringent taxation should assure that no excessive profits are made out of the arming effort but that financial contributions are made according to ability.

The Burke-Wadsworth Bill now would provide for registering all male citizens from 18 to 64. Originally it would have drawn men for the Army and Navy from the broad age group between 21 and 45, leaving others to home guard or other work. Unfortunately one amendment by the committee narrows selection for the active services to those under 31 instead of up to 45.

One of the merits of the bill in its first form was the distribution of the call on a basis of fitness rather than of arbitrary age limits. Drawing from a class of more than 20,000,000 instead of 11,500,000 might be slightly more cumbersome but it would also be more selective with reference to the man's employment, ability, and family situation. Furthermore, the broader age limit would help answer the charge that young men were being drafted to fight older men's wars.

Col. William J. Donovan, commander of the "Fighting 69th" Regiment in the last war, has been reiterating the thesis that mature men rather than youths should be called to the colors first. His is expert testimony that the tasks of modern warfare call at least equally if not in greater degree for the cool judgment of maturity as compared to the robust energy of youth.

There is a further consideration. If today's youth is to be convinced that events call for preparedness rather than pacifism, this will be more effectively done by example than by precept. One further step to draw more middle-aged men into the service would be to raise the maximum voluntary enlistment age from 35 to 45. Another would be to schedule more training camps open to men in their forties.

The important point about the selective draft is that it should be genuinely selective. It should not be a mere drawing of numbers so much as careful sorting of the Nation's manpower into classifications for service. Besides suitable exemptions for conscientious objectors, men necessary to industry, and men with family responsibilities, the draft boards should undertake studious evaluation of men's usefulness and intelligent direction of human resources.

With these guiding policies, a compulsory selective service law should be enacted promptly.

"Now, Mr. Tapley!"

Mark Tapley, one of the lesser characters in Charles Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit," has a special meaning for these times. Mark, who accompanied Martin on his voyage to the United States as a servant, was a genial young fellow whose great ambition was to find some circumstance so disheartening that he could really take credit in being "jolly" and in "coming out strong"! Anyone could be jolly with things coming his way; so Mark preferred the going rough—the rougher the better.

This hearty character seems to typify the British capacity for welcoming the darkest hour as merely an extra challenge to "come out strong"—to show a cheery and undaunted face to evil circumstances of every sort, in calm confidence of their ultimate extinction. Certainly this portrayal of sturdy good humor and kindliness expresses the finest qualities of the British people in their present period of trial. For Mark Tapley's jolliness was more than good spirits; wherever he found trouble, he rolled back his wristbands and waded into it, scattering it as he cared for the sick and helpless, roused the discouraged and befriended the lonely.

Were Mark in Britain now, he might conceivably feel as he did in the swampy American wilderness to which he and young Martin had been lured by a sharp land agent, and where now he and Martin faced an extreme crisis. "'Now, Mr. Tapley,' said Mark to himself with a tremendous blow in the chest by way of reviver, 'just you attend to what I've got to say. Things is looking about as bad as they *can* look, young man. You'll not have such another opportunity for showing your jolly disposition, my fine fellow, as long as you live. And, therefore, Tapley, now's your time to come out strong.'"

Dickens recorded in fiction the homely and noble British virtues as he found them. His times have gone, but Mark Tapleys are still there, one gathers, ready to "come out strong!"

Our Readers Say—

"The Moment to Decide"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Until the thought of the world is better prepared to settle questions of national rights by peaceful means or until some system such as Federal Union comes into being it seems inevitable that at times like the present, when anarchy overrides law and order and an aggressor is seeking bit by bit to hold the world to ransom, those nations which enjoy and cherish their freedom and liberty cannot expect to remain secure by turning a deaf ear to the cries of despair and terror swelling almost weekly as another and yet another small nation is crushed, forced to submit to the will of a tyrant and escaping refugees, women, children and wounded are mercilessly bombed and machine-gunned.

In recent years mass-mesmerism or hypnotism has been practiced more widely probably than ever before. It has been employed to weaken the resistance of nations singled out for attack. It has been used to make disregard for the sanctity of treaties and promises appear to be inevitable and righteous.

In the last war large areas of France and Belgium were ravaged and their cities turned into heaps of ruins. The Versailles Treaty sought to compensate this and to prevent the recurrence. Some who have never studied that treaty have been mesmerized by suggestions, iterated and reiterated, that the treaty was altogether bad. When better informed they have concluded that such was not the case.

This very subtle process seems also to have caused considerable portions of the world to sleep on in the false security of the belief that though others fall they themselves will not be assailed. The results of such apathy are only too evident.

It requires the greatest alertness of us all, and especially of journalists, to see that we do not unconsciously propagate the very seeds of evil we would expose. Though this kind of mesmerism is nothing new it seems to have acquired a new technique.

The main issue before the world is surely clear enough and we should not allow it to be obscured by questions of comparatively minor importance. Likewise clear is the duty of every individual who unselfishly loves his fellow man and has the good of humanity at heart. In the words of a well known hymn:

Oft to every man and nation,
Comes the moment to decide.
In the strife of Truth with falsehood,
For the good or evil side.

London — HERBERT H. NORSWORTHY

Paradoxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You may be interested in the following excerpt from a letter of Hannah More, written in England in 1823, as given in the Memoirs of Hannah More, by William Roberts, Esq.:

"We in this country have lived to witness one of the most extraordinary paradoxes that ever puzzled the world; general poverty produced by universal plenty! ! . . . Distress and want were never so universal."

Truly a double paradox to us of today, for it all seems to have happened without a "machine age." — A. L. GUENTNER

Lake Worth, Fla.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tares or Wheat?

Mr. Edison Looks Ahead

Because of the current cinematographic interest in Thomas A. Edison, the following excerpts from an interview with "The Wizard of Menlo Park," as published in the New York Sun of Feb. 22, 1878, have undoubted public interest. Melville Clark, the harpist, of Syracuse, N. Y., has the original clipping which he plans to send to Henry Ford for his Edison exhibit at Greenfield, the model American village, at Dearborn, Michigan.

A MARVELOUS DISCOVERY

The Bedloe's Island Statue to Talk and Whistle

A Man of Thirty-One Revolutionizing the Whole World—The Untold Wonders of the Speaking Phonograph—A Visit to Prof. Thomas A. Edison of Menlo Park, N. J.

The writer visited Menlo Park, N. J., on Saturday to chat with Prof. Thomas A. Edison. This gentleman is the inventor of the automatic telegraph, quadruplex and sextuplex despatches, the carbon telephone, the stock indicator, the electric pen, the airaphone, the marvellous speaking phonograph, and a score of similar machines.

Menlo Park is a small place on the line of the New York and Philadelphia Railroad, two miles north of Metuchin. Mr. Edison's manufactory stands forty rods west of the depot. A high bank shuts out the view from the car windows. The building is a long wooden structure, something like an old-fashioned Baptist tabernacle. It faces to the east. Nine lightning rods pierce the sky above it. A dozen telegraph wires are led into it by sentry-like poles connecting with the main line along the railroad.

Professor Edison was seated at a table near the center of the room. He looked like anything but a professor, and reminded me of a boy apprentice to an iron moulder. His hands were grimy with soot and oil; his straight, dark hair stood nine ways for Sunday; his face was entirely beardless, but sadly needed shaving; his black clothes were seedy, his shirt dirty and collarless, and his shoes ridged with red Jersey mud; but the fire of genius shone in his keen gray eyes, and the clean cut nostrils and broad forehead indicated strong mental activity. He seems to be always looking for something of great value, and to be just on the point of finding it. . . .

* * *

The Professor was manipulating a machine upon the table before him. He had something resembling a gutta-percha mouthpiece of a speaking-tube shoved against a cylinder wrapped in tinfoil, which he turned with a crank. The small end of a tin funnel was clapped over the mouthpiece, and strange ventriloquial sounds were issuing from it. He shook hands and pointing to the instrument said: "This is my speaking phonograph. Did you ever see it and hear it talk?" . . .

He placed the small end of the funnel over the mouthpiece, shoved the mouthpiece against the cylinder, and turned the crank The following words chased each other out of the funnel:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go— . . .

But a most extraordinary effect was produced when the Professor turned the cylinder backward. It said:

Go to sure was lamb the
Went Mary that everywhere and,
Snow as white was fleece its,
Lamb little a had Mary.

The possibilities and capabilities of this remarkable instrument are wonderful. Dolls and toy dogs can be made to recite nursery ballads, and wax figures of notabilities can use the voice and language of their originals. A prominent showman has already taken steps toward the formation of a museum of wax figures similar to Madam Tussaud's in London. All the figures are to speak. Matrixes of the voice and words of a gentleman whose imitations of Edwin Forrest are astonishing are to be secured and placed in the breast of a wax statue of the great tragedian. The voice and outward appearance of Mr. Forrest are to be perfectly copied.

* * *

"Why," says Mr. Edison, "Adelina Patti can sing her sweetest arias, and by this instrument we can catch and reproduce them exactly as sung. The matrixes can be copied the same as stereoscopic views, and millions sold to those owning the machine. A man can sit down in his parlor at night, start his phonograph, and enjoy Patti's singing all the evening if he chooses. . . .

"Poor churches in the country," continued the Professor, "might have these machines rigged up over their pulpits, and by using the proper matrixes, could have Dr. Chapin, Dr. Bellows, Beecher, or any other great theological light expound to them in their own voices every Sunday. Thus the poor churches would save their money, and get rid of the poor preachers. Nor is this all. A man in Europe has invented a machine by which he takes an instantaneous photograph. Let us suppose that he photographs Dr. Chapin every second, and we take down his sermon on the matrix of the phonograph. The pictures and gestures of the orator, as well as his voice, could be exactly reproduced, and the eyes and ears of the audience charmed by the voice and manner of the speaker.

". . . I could put a metal diaphragm in the mouth of the Goddess of Liberty that the Frenchmen are going to put up on Bedloe's Island that would make her talk so loud that she could be heard by every soul on Manhattan Island."

"How did you discover the principle?" asked the writer.

"By the merest accident," said the Professor. "I was singing to the mouthpiece of a telephone, when the vibrations of the voice sent the fine steel point into my finger. That set me to thinking. If I could record the actions of the point, and send the point over the same surface afterward I saw no reason why the thing would not talk. I tried the experiment first on a strip of telegraph paper, and found that the point made an alphabet. I shouted the words 'Halloo! halloo!' into the mouthpiece, ran the paper back over the steel point, and heard a faint 'Halloo! halloo!' in return. . . . The discovery came through a pricking of the finger."

The Wide Horizon

Before Invasion

By Dudley Meads MacKegg

LONDON

Britain again faces invasion. It is not the first, nor the most menacing, threat that the country has encountered. Little over a century ago the greatest of the world conquerors hinged his vast armies upon Boulogne for the space of two years, and frowned across the Channel. The French exulted

Our Emperor
Will show himself (say they) in this exploit
Unwavering, keen, and irresistible.
As is the lightning-prong; our vast flotillas
Have been embodied as by sorcery;
Soldiers made seamen, and the ports transformed
To rocking cities casemented with guns.

But this was not all. There were Britain's preparations for defense to be taken into consideration. These, on the material plane, were hardly such as to inspire confidence.

Against these valiants balance England's means:
Raw merchant-fellows from the counting-house,
Raw laborers from the fields, who thumb for arms
Clumsy untempered pikes forged hurriedly,
And call them full-equipt.

It is not to be wondered at that a certain Mr. Green at that time talked "of the conquest of England as a thing not admitting of doubt," while Frederick Foster wrote to the Lady Harriet Cavendish that he intended to go into the most distant provinces in search of troops and then quietly to meet (*joindre*) the "conquerors."

Yet Napoleon was conquered.

* * *

It may be supposed that in Mr. Foster's remark there was a certain tinge of humor. Only a little earlier Horace Walpole had written, "I have little faith in an invasion at present: the unparalleled spirit, activity and cleverness of our seamen will not tempt the French sailors much to embark."

Somewhat more than two hundred years earlier the Spanish Armada sailed up the Channel. It was the greatest fleet the world had ever seen assembled. It belonged to the greatest military power the world then knew. To oppose it the English had a heterogeneous collection of small craft which a pleasure boat of today would outclass.

Yet the Armada was conquered.

On none of these occasions were the English people unduly alarmed. Drake played his game of bowls through to the end, though at that moment the Armada had been sighted.

* * *

In the last few weeks, as the prospect of invasion has grown steadily more solid, the temper of the British people has been not unworthy of their ancestors' calm. But another factor has entered into it not before apparent. In those earlier trials, the response of the British was that of brave people, but secular. That is altered now. The deepening of danger has resulted in a remarkable strengthening of the sources of poetry. And this poetry has been almost uniformly conditioned by an increasing trust in religion. This has appeared even in the verse that has been published in the press. One such poem has read:

While doubters ask, "Is God asleep?"
And "Why does He not help us now?"
His presence is in men who keep
Strong hearts, clear eyes, and a calm brow,

while another, taking up the words of a phrase first used by the Archbishop of York, asserts:

It all depends on me, a nobody,
If nobody I can and dare to be;
Effaced of self, dependent on the All,
Invulnerable though the heavens fall.

Following the same thought that the trust of men is not to be placed in things of the earth, one newspaper quotes Browning: from "Instans Tyrannus":

So, I soberly laid my last plan
To extinguish the man.
Round his creep-hole, with never a break
Ran my fires for his sake;
Overhead did my thunder combine
With my underground mine:
Till I looked from my labor content
To enjoy the event . . .
Do you see? just my vengeance complete,
The man sprang to his feet,
Stood erect, caught at God's skirts, and prayed!
So I was afraid!

These are things with which the English people reassure themselves as the clouds gather on the horizon.

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